

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

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No. 5

Ottawa Tories and Liberals Still Unable to Understand Meaning of Independence and Co-operation in Politics

Group Which Refuses to Align Itself With Either Political Party, but Offers Co-operation in the Passing of All Good Legislation, Baffling to Old Line Parties—Impressions of the House of Commons by a New Member

By M. LUCHKOVICH, M.P.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Two days after the 16th Parliament of Canada opened, a Liberal member asked me why the U. F. A. group did not sit on the Government side of the House. A Tory member also wanted to know whether our group would join the Tories or support the Liberals. I inferred from the remarks of these gentlemen that our position was regarded by both parties as anachronistic and paradoxical. In other words they could not account for the presence in the House of independent groups wholly separable from the two old parties. Thus early in the session have I found that partyism, not only in the mulishness and stupidity of its protagonists, but in the procedure of the House, is still a very dominant factor in Parliament. How can this force be counteracted?

By discipline? Well, hardly. It is said that when the first agricultural machinery was sent to remote Russian districts by the Soviet Government, the priests in that country were despatched to the fields to reassure superstitious peasants. But when the machinery began to snort and start, the priests were the first over the fence and out of the field. In the Dominion House we had an analogous incident when the Progressives bolted, jumped the fence and sought a hyphenated refuge in the Liberal fold.

EDUCATION THE MORE HOPEFUL METHOD

By education? More likely. We must begin at home. If we are to be genuinely progressive, we must be first educated progressively. I have noticed that even the rank and file in the U. F. A. sometimes unconsciously fall into the old line party channels of thought. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. The reason for such a paradoxical position involves a psychological factor that is quite obvious and which thus need not be discussed in this short article. Suffice it to say that we should take our youth when they are young and train them along progressive lines, so that when they reach the so-called age of discretion their conduct will not be contaminated by political see-sawing or opportunism.

Let me illustrate. An Irishman sought a grazing place for his donkey. The pastor of the village who owned the only available premises promised to let Pat's donkey graze in his field if he, Pat, would come to church on Sundays.

During the session of the Canadian Parliament, "The U. F. A." will publish a series of articles on the work of the session by members of the U. F. A. group at Ottawa. The contribution of Michael Luchkovich, M.P. for Vegreville, is printed below. Mr. Luchkovich describes vividly the impressions of a new member of the House, upon first coming in contact with the spirit of political partizanship as exemplified in Parliament.

Pat agreed; but the pastor noticed that while Pat attended church on Sunday evenings, he never came in the morning. Interrogated on this matter, Pat replied, "You see, pastor, it's like this: I go to my own church in the morning for the benefit of my soul; I go to your church in the evening for the benefit of my donkey." Now, what we want is an organization that will benefit the individual and an

individual that will benefit the organization. I know of no medium whereby such an end can be attained more readily than the Junior branch of the U. F. A.

CHILL HAUTEUR OF SOME MINISTERS

The much heralded chivalry, courtesy and eloquence of the old Liberal party cannot very well be attributed to the present administration. The magnetic faculties, the glamor supposed to have surrounded ministers of yore, find but little reflection in the present House. Indeed, with one bare exception, there is little trace of those profound qualities in our leaders which used to fire the imagination of our youth since Confederation. I refer to the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who by the way, is in the unique position of being a non-partisan by virtue of his appointment to the Speaker's chair. The prosaic complacency, the indifferent aloofness, the chill hauteur of some of our Ministers can do anything but inspire. There is too much of the "divine right" attitude and too little of the chivalrous desire to enlighten. The Minister of Immigration was rudely bumped out of this bumptiousness when, being queried by the opposite side of the House on a certain paragraph to amend the Soldiers' Settlement Act, he rather offensively told some honorable members that if they had any intelligence they would find it meant exactly what it said. The Minister's action resulted in a verbal chastisement he is not likely to forget.

PARTY ATTITUDE TO PRIVATE MEMBERS

An instance of the way partyism railroads attempts of private members to bring in legislation is found in the discussion about the Peace River Railway, brought on by Mr. Kennedy. He wanted the House to declare that the under-

(Continued on page 19)

The Campaign Against the Income Tax

Organization Committee Bulletin No. 1

The purpose of this bulletin is to bring to the notice of our members a very determined attempt that is being made by the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada, to do away with the Income Tax. During the year meetings will be held from one side of Canada to the other and the speakers will attempt to influence public opinion to the extent that a demand will be made to Parliament to abolish the tax.

THE CHIEF ARGUMENTS USED

The chief arguments they are using are that it imposes a tax on the citizens, who, by their labor and thrift, earn larger incomes than do the less energetic and progressive citizens. They claim that it discourages men in their best years and causes them to emigrate to the United States where only a fraction of earnings is taken in taxation as compared with Canada.

It is further argued that, while an income tax is a sound and wise policy in European countries whose development has reached a mature stage, and where there is a vast accumulation of wealth, it is a fatal policy for a young country like Canada. They claim also that it is keeping capital out of this country.

These arguments might appeal very strongly to all of us if Canada was free of debt and did not have to raise a very large sum of money each year by means of taxation. The statements made in connection with recent budget speeches at Ottawa indicate that the present volume of revenue is needed to meet our war indebtedness and obligations and the current expenditures of the Dominion. There are possibilities of reducing the needs, in so far as current expenditure is concerned, if a policy of greater efficiency and economy is practised. There is also the ever present demand for reduction in taxation.

The other side of the question, and that is ours, is that if the Income Tax should be abolished it will be necessary to raise that amount of money by some other form of taxation. The following figures will show how much has been collected by this tax in the years 1919 to 1924:

1919	-----	\$ 9,349,720.00
1920	-----	20,263,740.00
1921	-----	46,381,824.00
1922	-----	78,684,355.00
1923	-----	59,711,538.00
1924	-----	54,204,028.00

In the budget speech of last year the Minister of Finance stated that the total expenditures attributed to the war would amount to \$163,997,000 or \$9,417,000 more than the receipts from the special war revenue, this difference becoming a charge on other sources of revenue.

Under the budget of 1926 considerable reduction was made in the Income Tax.

It can be safely taken for granted that, if the Income Tax should be abolished, the amount so raised, or a considerable portion of it, will have to be raised by some other means of taxation, and the most likely form would be an increase in the tariff. We have been advocating for many years, and are still

doing so, a reduction in the tariff, and we must not lose sight of this point in considering the policy advocated by those who are anxious for the repeal of the Income tax.

We believe that the Income Tax is a fair means of taxation as it is paid by those, only, who have over a certain amount of income. It is pointed out in a recent copy of the Winnipeg Mirror that in the years 1924-25 only 3,068 farmers paid any Income Tax and they say it is no wonder that we are favoring "No abolition of the Income Tax." We would point out to them that we are only too anxious to have farming pay well enough so that we shall all be in a position to do our share.

At the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the Income Tax is a direct personal tax and is based upon the liability of each citizen to contribute to the expenses of Government and should, therefore, be retained as a permanent part of our system of taxation; and,

"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has already affirmed its conviction that reductions in taxation should apply to indirect taxes in preference to the Income Tax;

"Be it therefore resolved, that this Council oppose by every means in its power any effort to abolish or further reduce the Income Tax. The Council, nevertheless, recognizes the injustice of subjecting any form of income to double taxation and favors the adoption of measures designed to remove such inequalities in the incidence of the Income Tax."

It should be noted that those who are most active in the agitation for the abolition or reduction of the Income Tax are also the most insistent on the launching of a campaign of advertising to attract settlers to the Dominion. They want producers, particularly agricultural producers. Such settlers, however, are unlikely to be Income Tax payers to any considerable extent. They will all be called upon to pay indirect taxes. Income Tax reduction would not benefit the class of people we need most.

At the 1927 Convention a resolution was passed against the abolition or further reduction of the Income Tax.

NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

We would point out to you the urgent necessity of immediate action if we are to counteract the determined attempt that is being made to get this tax abolished. The campaign will appeal to a large multitude who are paying this tax and who are willing to agree to anything that seems to relieve them of parting with their money. We are the only ones that can be relied upon to take a stand against this campaign. We would urge you, therefore, to give this matter your most careful consideration. If you are in favor of retaining this form of taxation you should pass a resolution defin-

itely stating so, and forward same to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, or to your own Member at Ottawa. In drawing up such a resolution it would be well to cover these points:

1. The retention of the Tax.
2. Protest against any further reductions being made in this Tax.

GET BUSY AND DO YOUR SHARE.

Issued by the Organization Committee.

STEPHEN LUNN,
Secretary.

ALL BULLETINS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "THE U. F. A."

To All Officers and Members:

During the last year the Organization Committee prepared material, and issued same in the form of bulletins, for the purpose of trying to assist the Locals in making their meetings more interesting, and also to get a discussion on certain important matters. The Committee is of the opinion that this did not meet with the success that was anticipated, so we are going to try a different method for this year. The issuing of bulletins will be discontinued and "The U. F. A." will be used for that purpose.

It is the intention of the Committee to have in the first copy of the paper each month a subject for discussion by the Locals. It is not the intention of the Committee to give very much information in connection with these subjects, as we believe that the best results will be obtained if the members have to make the necessary investigation themselves. We would suggest that a committee be appointed each month for the purpose of making a study of the subject published, and that this committee lead the discussion at the meeting of the Local. We believe that, if this action is taken, we shall have more interesting meetings, and also that the Locals will become better informed on subjects of major importance.

It is also the intention of the Committee to start a Question Box. Locals can send in questions on which they want information and these will be answered through the paper.

The members of the Organization Committee are: H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek.

STEPHEN LUNN, Secretary.

The Federal Budget

A reduction of ten per cent. on all income tax rates, to be effective on the current year's taxes, is proposed by the budget presented in the House of Commons on February 17th, by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance.

Effective February 18th, a reduction of 20 per cent. was made on all sales tax rates, and a reduction of 25 per cent. on the match tax will be effective on July 1st. The exemption from stamp tax on cheques, notes, etc., will be increased from \$5 to \$10 on July 1st, when the graduated stamp tax scale will be abolished, and a tax of 2 cents on cheques, etc., of any value over \$10 will come into force. Stamp tax on overdrafts and advances is abolished.

The special War Revenue Act will be amended to make it clear that printers are liable to sales tax.

No tariff change whatever is proposed.

A net debt reduction during the present year of \$31,000,000 was announced by the Minister in his budget speech. The increase in revenues in the current fiscal year over 1925-26 was \$11,900,000, and the estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$34,200,000.

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No. 5

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EDITORIAL

MAYBE SOME OF THEM PREFER HOCKEY

A very subtle plot to undermine the patriotism of Canadian high school students has been discovered by the new Calgary Albertan and passed on to J. T. Shaw, to whom it has caused serious alarm. A text book published in the United States and used in the Alberta high schools contains a sheet upon which the national anthem of the United States is printed in Latin. It is not suggested that the national anthem of the United States is prescribed as a subject for study in the Latin course. But the dire consequences which must follow from the appearance of this anthem in Latin are obvious. For it is a well known fact that Alberta high school boys are so deeply devoted to the study of the dead languages as to spend their spare time in translating Latin verses into English. * * *

THE ST. ALBERT APPEAL

In our last issue we published a request for assistance in meeting the costs of the appeal in the St. Albert election. This appeal was undertaken in the interest of clean elections. Heavy expenditures have been necessitated, and the U. F. A. Constituency Association is in need of assistance from other parts of the Province. We trust that there will be a generous response to the request which the membership in St. Albert makes to the membership throughout Alberta. Contributions may be sent in to Central Office, and will be acknowledged in "The U. F. A." * * *

CONTROLLED BY A MINORITY OF ONE

Attacking the U. F. A. proposal that the Prime Minister shall be under obligation to obtain the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons before advising the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, the Edmonton Bulletin makes the remarkable suggestion that this would place control of Parliament "in the hands of a minority." How a minority could control a majority of members of the House the Bulletin does not explain. At the present time Parliament is under the control of a minority of one (the Prime Minister) in the matter of dissolution. The Prime Minister has authority to ask for a dissolution whenever his personal difficulties seem to make it desirable. Harvest and threshing

seasons, when the farmers are busiest, are favorite occasions for election of the House.

We invite the Bulletin to explain how a minority of the House can control a majority, if the majority has any independence of spirit.

* * *

A BUDGET FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WEALTHIEST CLASSES

The reduction of the income tax, in the budget introduced in the House of Commons last week, will give relief to the citizens of Canada who are in receipt of the largest incomes, while the vast majority of the people of this country, who bear the heaviest burden of indirect taxation, are to continue to carry an unfair share of the load. If the members of the House who call themselves "Liberal-Progressives" have retained any measure of contact with the producers, they cannot fail to oppose these proposed income tax reductions.

* * *

We would urge our readers to read the report of Mrs. Parib's speech in the Legislature last week. It contains a very complete answer to the kind of pseudo-patriotic propaganda for partizan purposes which is becoming current in some quarters. No one who has been so fortunate as to hear or read Mrs. Parib's definition of true patriotism, and description of the spiritual beauty of the poem, "England", could ever associate that lady with haters of England—or of any other country or people, for that matter.

* * *

Since the closing of the Annual Convention we have received a large number of letters from members of the Association dealing with various aspects of the proceedings, and with resolutions passed. Owing to space limitations we shall be unable to use more than a small portion of the material submitted either in this or future issues. Much of this material is of great interest and value, but to make adequate use of it we should require twice the space available.

We would ask all correspondents and all Local secretaries who have news of Local activities, to continue to send in their contributions, which will be used, whenever possible, in abbreviated form. In order to publish adequate reports of the proceedings in the Legislature it will be necessary to curtail all other departments for several weeks. Our members have always expressed a desire for as complete a report as possible of the proceedings of the Annual Convention, and Convention matters and the Legislature are given precedence over others. A number of important features of the Annual Convention will be dealt with in our next issue.

* * *

LET THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HAVE THE FACTS

The pro-Fascist propaganda which is appearing in some Canadian newspapers, in the form of cheap press agency matter written by and for morons, is discreditable to the newspapers which print it. The majority of Canadian daily papers have failed to print incriminating facts concerning the Fascist regime. It is well known in Europe, for instance, that Fascists have been employed in France to manufacture fake plots against the life of Mussolini, and that the discovery of underground Fascist activities and treachery by the French police nearly led to war. Troops were recently massed on the French frontier by the Fascist Government, and the French retaliated. It is more important that the Canadian public should be informed of the very real peril of Fascism in Europe, than that they should be regaled with stories of the kind of shaving soap Signor Mussolini uses.

First Session of Sixth Legislature of Alberta Opens--Debate on Address Is Feature of Week---Premier Announces Budget Will Show Surplus for 1926

George Johnston Is Unanimous Choice of Assembly for Speaker—Labor Group Shows Desire to Work With U. F. A. for Elimination of Party System—Important Speeches by Group Leaders
Staff Correspondence

Novel Features Mark Opening of Sixth Legislature

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 10.—Introduction of several novel features by the U. F. A. administration marked the opening of the first session of the sixth Legislature of the Province of Alberta. Chief among the innovations was the elimination of that old "dud" known as Bill No. 1—an act respecting the oath of office of justices of the peace, which has come up for first reading at the opening session of the Legislature since 1905. Instead, there was read a first time, a real, honest-to-goodness measure intended to amend the Insurance Act, which measure will run the gamut of all processes up to final enactment or defeat.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW ASSEMBLY

Seating of the Cabinet has been changed. The Premier is now located in the centre of the front benches, being flanked on his right by the Attorney-General, and on his left by the Minister of Agriculture. The seat at the end of the row to the right of the Speaker is now occupied by the Minister of Railways and Telephones.

The same procedure has been followed on the other side of the Assembly, the desk of Joseph T. Shaw being placed in the centre of the front row of the seven Liberals. Fred White will lead the Labor group in similar fashion, but the tandem formation of the four Conservative members precludes that arrangement, and A. A. McGillivray will remain seated to the right of his group in true Conservative fashion.

The advent of the Lieut.-Governor was attended with all the frills of ancient usage, Dr. Egbert being attended by his personal bodyguard of the "Royal Mounted." The Officer's Training Corps formed the guard of honor, while aeroplanes from the new northern Alberta station encircled the buildings. Corridors, approaches, Chamber and galleries were filled to capacity with an eager throng representative of people in all walks of life.

Dr. Egbert, with his gaily caparisoned retinue, arrived punctually, and for a brief moment occupied the dais, retiring as is customary, until the election of a Speaker.

ELECTION OF NEW SPEAKER

Premier Brownlee, seconded by O. L. Macpherson, in a sentence, placed the name of George Norman Johnston, member-elect for Coronation, in nomination.

Extensive reports of proceedings in the Alberta Legislature will be published during the session of the Assembly, during which period "The U. F. A." will be issued weekly. J. P. Watson of Chinook, will be staff correspondent of this paper throughout the session.

The speeches of the leaders of the old line parties in the Assembly last week, in marked contrast to their speeches during the election campaign last year, were for the most part mild and subdued in tone.

C. S. Pingle, Liberal member from Medicine Hat, rising, assured the Assembly that he had no intention of depleting the group on his side of the Assembly by placing one of their names in nomination, but rather to compliment Mr. Brownlee on the selection. He paid a neat tribute to Mr. Johnston, remarking that the nominee's personal integrity, his natural ability and his academic training constituted an assurance of the efficient and impartial conduct of the duties devolving on the chair. He concurred heartily in the choice.

No other name having been presented, the clerk of the Assembly, R. Andison, declared Mr. Johnston elected, and the new Speaker, formally installed in the chair, in a few words thanked the members for the honor and invited the co-operation of all in the orderly conduct of all business.

The Lieut.-Governor, on re-entering, was informed by the Speaker of his election, and in the name of the members of the Assembly, claimed "all their endowed rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, and access to your person at all seasonable times."

The Lieut.-Governor, in a strong, clear voice and dignified manner, then read the speech from the throne, which is dealt with elsewhere, afterwards vacating the Chamber, whereupon the Assembly concluded its routine business and adjourned.

Allan and Walker Win Spurs in Speeches on the Address

New U. F. A. Members in Maiden
Speeches Make Good Impression
In Assembly

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 11.—Bills bills and yet more bills—a veritable deluge—featured the first real working day of the Assembly.

Messrs. Hugh Allan, U. F. A. (Peace River), and G. B. Walker, U. F. A. (Claresholm), won their spurs in moving and seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Both young members were steady and clear, and their maiden effort reflected credit on the organization which they represent.

RE NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUPREME COURT

In reply to Joseph T. Shaw, relative to a question raised by him as to the Government's intentions and policy with regard to the supreme court action, Mr. Brownlee informed his questioner that he would deal in detail with the whole matter some time during Monday or Tuesday when participating in the general debate. He made the statement, however, that when the case was called recently at Ottawa, it was found that there were other interests which should be represented, but he did not feel that the onus was on the Province of Alberta to provide that representation. In collaboration with Saskatchewan, H. G. Scott had been retained merely to hold a watching brief, and future action would depend on eventualities.

Hugh Allan, U. F. A. (Peace River), in moving the address, noted a general improvement in economic conditions all over the Province, but nowhere more so than in Peace River. The signal victory at the Chicago International, when wheat and oats from the same farm carried off the world championships, was a matter of great pride to the residents of that constituency, and was a factor in the general feeling of optimism which was now very apparent.

Mr. Allan expressed gratification at the assistance given to weaker school districts through the legislation of last year, and made a great plea for the construction of highways in northern territory.

"I sincerely hope that provision has been made in the enlarged program of construction and maintenance mentioned in the speech from the throne, for the completion of the missing links of the highway to Edmonton."

He pressed for the construction of "colonization" telephone lines, even though the prospect of such being on a paying basis was remote, and suggested that the expenditures for such purposes be met either by the levying of a land tax or the authorization of a special grant.

The member trusted that a speedy decision would be reached relative to the natural resources, and dealing with the assumption of ownership by the Province of the E. D. and B. C. and Central Canada Railway, went into detail in a most interesting manner with the history of the construction of these northern roads.

"Rightly or wrongly," said Mr. Allan, "it was felt that the C.P.R. had little interest in the country. They manifested none at all, beyond hauling out freight over their own lines. It was felt that the country had no future in the lives of the present settlers at least, so long as the C.P.R. held it, and personally I can say that I have never heard or read any statement by any C.P.R. head which would lead me to suppose that they might have any plan of immediate development in that territory.

"The Canadian National then has the entire traffic of the north with the goodwill of the people, which may or may not be worth anything, but let me say in the friendliest fashion, that I sincerely hope that the head of the Canadian National remembers his statements while in that country, and that I sincerely hope those in charge of the E. D. and B. C. at present realize that the Peace River will never be satisfied to see the traffic

dragged around the present route indefinitely, but expect, and have a right to expect, that every effort will be made toward a more direct coast connection at the earliest possible moment.

IS WISE POLICY

"It might perhaps have been a little more rapid from the viewpoint of the settler. Taking, for instance, the present situation in the Grande Prairie district. The town of Grande Prairie was formerly the end of steel. From the latest returns which I have seen of the traffic from that district, it is indicated that Grande Prairie will ship out more freight than in any previous year. but the new end of steel, the town of Wembley, will apparently be the largest shipping point on the whole line. This is a direct indication of the amount of development which this railway extension has caused in that district.

"Whether more railway construction

would have combatted the spirit of depression so evident for a couple of years, is an open question," said Mr. Allan, "but there is no question at all as to this—that the Government has a remarkable chance right at present to give an added impetus, an extra fillip to the wave of optimism and expansion and new settlement which is running high in the north country."

Mr. Allan dealt with the productivity of the Peace River, its climate, physical characteristics, and ability to absorb an abundance of settlers and expressed wonder as to how anyone could doubt the wisdom of railway extensions, or question the coast outlet, and stated that this was the psychological moment for settling up Peace River.

"Settlers are going that way now," he concluded, "and with a little assistance at the right time one of the Province's greatest problems will solve itself."

(Continued on page 6)

Program of Session Outlined in the Speech From the Throne

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly:

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to your important duties in the First session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

I am sure you will join with me in extending greetings to the recently appointed Governor-General, His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, and in expressing gratification that one with such a distinguished record of service in other parts of the British Empire has been chosen to represent the Crown in Canada.

It is very gratifying to note throughout the Province generally a steady improvement in economic conditions. An optimistic outlook is reflected in the falling off of demands for unemployment relief, in the improved financial statements of our Municipalities, in better prices recently obtained for Provincial bonds and in the growing confidence of our people in both rural and urban communities.

The average yield of crops through the Province in the past year was very satisfactory. Continual wet weather in some parts of the country during the threshing season reduced the grades of the grain, but notwithstanding this the crop values of the harvest show a satisfactory increase over the previous year and are the highest in the records of the Province.

It is significant of the potential agricultural resources of the Province that grain grown five hundred miles north of the International boundary won the premier awards at the International Hay and Grain Exhibition at Chicago. The conspicuous successes won by Alberta livestock at the Toronto Royal Exhibition indicates the healthy condition of this important branch of our agricultural industry.

My Government is continuing its efforts to eliminate the existing discriminatory application of freight rates both eastward and westward. An investigation into railway rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners is now being held at Ottawa, and provision has been made for the adequate presentation of the case for this Province.

The report of the Joint Board established by the Provincial and Dominion Governments to investigate conditions in a part of the area subject to drought will be submitted for your consideration. As a result of a further agreement with the Dominion Government, this Board is being continued for the purpose of carrying its recommendations into effect. You will be asked to consider legislation to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of the Board.

The production of coal for the past year shows a satisfactory increase over that of the previous year and in volume ranks as the

third highest annual production in the history of the Province. My Government is continuing its interest in the extension of markets for coal in the Prairie Provinces as well as its efforts to secure a freight rate which will enable Alberta coal to be marketed in Ontario. In this connection valuable assistance is being rendered by a publicity committee composed of representative men interested in the coal industry.

I am sure you will join with me in expressing sincere sympathy with those recently bereaved in the two very regrettable mine disasters in the Crow's Nest Pass. Inquiries have been directed under "The Public Inquiries Act" to ascertain the cause of the explosions and the reports of the investigations will be placed before the House.

It is pleasing to note continued progress in providing facilities for the care of the health of our people. Increasing attention is being given to methods of preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. As a result of experiments made during the past year the Department of Health will provide a system of travelling clinics to give attention to the needs of school children throughout the Province under conditions which will be arranged, at a minimum cost, with the various School Districts desiring such service.

There has been no lessening of the deep interest which our people have always shown in the important subject of education. By virtue of the provisions made at the last Session of the Legislature the weaker School Districts received assistance during the year which resulted in a very material increase in the amount of schooling received by a great many children in the Province.

For the purpose of assisting in the settlement of the vacant lands of the Province, an agency has been temporarily located in London, England, to inquire into the possibility of securing a carefully selected type of immigrant.

Following the announcement made by my Ministers during the last Session, an advisory committee was appointed to examine into the problems of Revenue and Taxation in relation both to Provincial and Municipal affairs. The magnitude of the work has prevented the committee making a final report, but an interim report will be placed before the House.

My Ministers announced during the last Session of the Legislature that an agreement had been reached with the Royal Bank of Canada with respect to certain securities affecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway and Central Canada Railway. The Government has since acquired these securities, together with all of the capital stock and assets of the two rail-

way companies. The agreement which provided for the management of the two railways has been cancelled, and they are now being operated as Provincial undertakings. Details will be placed before you for your consideration.

It is recognized that good roads are among the greatest needs of the Province, and although the season was not favorable for the prosecution of road work, the improvement of our highways was energetically carried on during the past year, and substantial progress was made towards the completion of the highway construction contemplated by "The Main Highways Loan Act" of 1924. It is proposed this year to complete this programme, which will exhaust the aid provided under "The Canada Highways Act." You will be asked to make provision for an enlarged programme of construction and maintenance of market roads.

It has been considered advisable to give assistance towards maintaining the telephone service in sparsely settled districts until such time as the lines become self-supporting. For this purpose you will be asked to validate a repayable subvention to the Department of Telephones for a maximum period of ten years.

The settlement and development of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project is proceeding very satisfactorily. The Annual Report of the manager will be placed before you for your consideration and you will be asked to consider certain amendments to the Act.

My Government regrets that it has not yet been able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for the return to the Province of its natural resources.

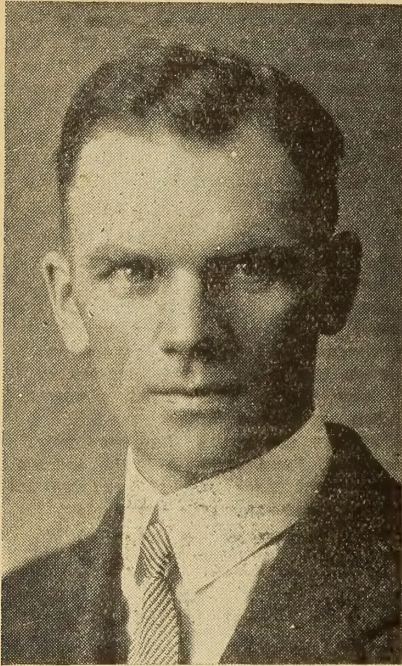
Pursuant to the provisions of "The Factory Act" enacted during the last Session, a commission was appointed to consider the questions involved in the establishment of a forty-eight hour working week. The report of this commission will be submitted for your consideration.

The work of revision of the legislation concerning Municipalities is being continued, and you will be asked to consider at this Session revisions of the Town, the Village and the Improvement District Acts.

The Annual Reports of the various Departments of the Government will be presented to the House in due course.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year will be placed before you and the estimates of expenditure for the current year will be submitted for your consideration.

I now leave you to the business of the Session; and in inviting your careful consideration of the important matters which will engage your attention, I pray that Divine Providence may guide and bless your deliberations.



HUGH ALLAN, M.L.A.

Who moved the adoption of the Address.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH OF PROVINCE

G. B. Walker, Claresholm (U. F. A.), in seconding, dealt with conditions in the southern portion of the Province. Speaking generally, last spring had been favorable insofar as moisture conditions were concerned, but subsequent winds of unprecedented velocity had induced soil drifting and thousands of acres of grain had had to be re-seeded. Summer rains had been beneficial, but the wet fall had damaged crops to such an extent that although heavy yields had been general, the poor grade of grain resulted in lowered financial returns.

A forward step in the south was the introduction of the combined harvester and the re-introduction of fall wheat had proved successful. Agricultural enterprise in all its branches had received great stimulus.

"Sidelines of farming," Mr. Walker contended, "which, by many people, are considered unimportant, in reality often spell the difference between success and failure in farming operations."

Mr. Walker divided the southern portion of the Province into three distinct areas: First, the foothill district, where the rainfall was ordinarily abundant, but where the acute problem was that of soil drifting; second, the irrigation area, known as the Lethbridge Northern, where reorganization was beginning to yield satisfactory results, and the introduction of the sugar beet industry had proved this to be one of the best cash crops that can be grown under that particular system of farming. "These beets returned the producer about \$7 per ton with an average yield of 7.29 tons per acre; approximately \$50 per acre, or a total of \$260,750 gross to the producers for 37,250 tons of beets."

THE AGENCY IN LONDON

Dealing with colonization and immigration Mr. Walker thought the Government had acted wisely in opening a Euro-

pean office. With the Dominion Government launching a vigorous immigration scheme and the other colonization agencies working as well, the years to come were bound to see many people emigrating from other lands to take up residence in Alberta.

"If, therefore, we are faced with the problem of receiving immigrants whether we so desire or not, we may as well conclude that the wise course for us as a Province to pursue, from the standpoint of our future welfare, is to take immediate steps to regulate the type of immigrant that shall be admitted to our Province."

Mr. Walker also urged that every encouragement should be given to tourist traffic.

The member for Claresholm had a good word to say for the valuable work done by the travelling clinic, under the direction of the Ministry of Health, and wound up a fine speech by stating that he was seized of the fact that the agricultural affairs did not comprise the sum total of the Provincial problems, but that due consideration would have to be given to urban and mining centres which presented peculiar difficulties.

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, adjourned the debate.

Shaw Is Facetious Concerning Women's Status Commission

Suggests Ladies Have Meen "Basking in Sunny South"—Outlines Policy—Fred White Urges Labor Reforms

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 14.—Amid breathless silence, Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, poured out the vials of his party's wrath on the heads of the Farmer administration in the debate on the Address today.

Mr. Shaw deprecated the tendency of Governments everywhere delegating work which should ordinarily be done by legislative bodies to Commissions so as to escape the responsibility of direct application. He wound up with an appeal for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the oil situation in Alberta; another to review mortgage legislation with the view to removing restrictions on mortgages because of priorities; and yet another permanent commission to regulate redistribution of constituencies from time to time.

Fred White, Labor leader, poked fun at Mr. Shaw's presentation of the number of votes necessary to elect one farmer as compared with the tremendously greater number necessary to elect representatives of the line parties, by reminding the Liberal leader that the Labor party had increased its representation one hundred per cent., and they could have swelled the sum total of the votes received had they chosen to place a candidate in every constituency. Had they done this, he slyly added, they would only have contributed, like their friends to his right, so many more lost deposits to the general revenue of the Province.

J. T. SHAW ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

In taking up his parable Mr. Shaw



G. B. WALKER, M.L.A.

Who seconded the motion on the Address.

paid a tribute to the new Speaker as well as the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Commenting on the speech itself, he said it had nothing to say regarding relief from taxation.

The speech intimated, he went on to say, that the reports of the numerous them. Some had already reported, others had only presented an interim report, while the commission of ladies appointed to investigate womens' status had not seen fit to report at all, probably because these ladies were "basking in the sunny south."

Mr. Shaw contended that the only instance in which the appointment of a Commission was justified was when the subject of investigation was of a technical character, or when the public interest demanded that it should be taken out of the hands of the legislative members to prevent self interest from influencing decisions.

Dealing specifically with the different departments Mr. Shaw began by taking the Minister of Railways to the bar. "What would we think of the military commander who dissipated his own forces?" That, he claimed, was what the minister had done. Our greatest asset was the railways, representing a thirty-five million dollar investment. Admitting that these railways had been somewhat burdensome, Mr. Shaw urged the minister to leave no stone unturned to see that they were made to function, and urged the adoption of the Federal plan relative to the C. N. R., an independent board, which reports yearly to the Government, and whose officers appear before a special committee of the House of Commons to give all information not directly detrimental to its business.

DESCRIBES CLINIC PLAN AS DEMORALIZING

The member for Bow Valley next devoted himself to what he termed the Minister of Health's "startling contribution" to the subject matter of the speech from the throne—namely clinics. The Liberal front bench positively refused to join in the general rejoicing

until he was furnished with the information as to whether this was a venture carried out in connection with the regular hospital work or if it was a special organization sent out from Edmonton. He characterized it as "extravagant, wasteful and demoralizing."

With regard to education, Mr. Shaw concurred just noticeably with Mr. Baker's contribution to the program—that of assistance to the weaker school districts. All classes would readily join in sharing the tax burden for this commendable object, he said.

Mr. Shaw then drew a doleful picture of the awful dissatisfaction of the people with our educational system. The minister might be content, but he was not sure that the people were satisfied, in fact there was a growing conviction that all was not well. "I am not going to suggest any soviet scheme," he remarked suggestively, "although there may be one or two elements desirous of following Russia."

Mr. Shaw went into detail respecting "imported" American-made text books, which he criticized; submitted figures showing Calgary's high school troubles due to non-resident pupils and the paucity of the grants to take care of that work; assured the Government that it was the desire of the members on his side to give every assistance and advice possible to make the educational system what it should be.

The Minister of Public Works was handed a bouquet when the member for Bow Valley praised his good judgment in pressing the roads policy to completion. Mr. Shaw refused to touch on the natural resources while that matter was in the courts.

THAT LETTER TO THE PRESS

Mr. Shaw stated he had written a recent letter to the press with reference to Mr. Greenfield's appointment. He refused to retract one word from that epistle. He did not know the nature of the appointment nor the scope of the duties, but he drew a picture of a venture fraught with extravagance, wastefulness and overlapping, besides making the flesh creep with the vividness of his presentation of Mr. Greenfield's violation of the laws of Scandinavian countries, where emigration was forbidden.

OUTLINES POLICY OF THE LIBERALS

Mr. Shaw proceeded to describe the constructive program of the Liberals; first was the need of enabling legislation to make the Old Age Pension Act passed by the Dominion house operative; second Rural Credits; and third, the question of mortgage restrictions. Here he raised derision from the farmer ranks when he suggested a committee as the logical way to deal with it. A few minutes later he demanded a permanent commission to adjust the representation in the Assembly. He quoted figures showing the large number of votes necessary to elect a Liberal to the Legislature, as compared with the U. F. A., and urged the adoption of the Australian system in toto.

WHY IMPORT IDEAS?

The leader in the next breath ridiculed the commission on women's rights for trying to import ideas from other

lands, and Mr. Shaw was slightly puzzled by the smiles of gentlemen opposite. He next went into detail with regard to our oil resources and the danger to our local investors from the intrusion of large corporations. He wanted another commission to investigate the oil industry.

Mr. Shaw claimed that we had forgotten our obligations to the sister Provinces in the East, and wanted something special done with regard to Nova Scotia to mark our cooperation this year.

Premier Brownlee asked the member at the conclusion of his speech as to what form this co-operation should take. Was the member from Bow Valley suggesting a resolution of sympathy?

Mr. Shaw wanted that of course, but he also desired something more concrete in the way of financial and economic relief, something from this Province that would impress the Dominion Government with the urgency of such relief and that would lead to the establishment of economic justice.

LABOR LEADER ON UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Fred White, Calgary (Labor leader), expressed disappointment that the speech from the throne gave no indication of social or remedial legislation. It was true that unemployment was mentioned, but he voiced the fear that conditions were not so rosy as pictured. Relief had been issued earlier this year and withdrawn sooner, and he thought that there might be some hardship before spring.

Mr. White suggested that in place of what he termed haphazard methods of administering relief for this purpose, unemployment ought to be made a charge on the industries of the Province. He advocated stricter supervision of mines to prevent accidents. There were altogether too many accidents for the actual amount of the product, or the actual results of labor. Labor had been hopeful of a more definite form of assistance to widows and those bereaved.

The Labor leader pleaded for a more generous interpretation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, stating that the chief commissioner sometimes took a long distance view, overruling the report of the attending medical officer and ruling a claim non-payable.

Mr. White said his group wondered why the mothers' allowances passed last session had never been proclaimed, and awaited eagerly the report anent the forty-eight hour week.

He thought that if this Legislature passed a resolution advocating old age pensions and expressed willingness to accept their full share of responsibility there would be less danger of the Senate throwing out the measure as they did last year.

OUTLINES PLAN OF MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

The member from Calgary advocated that the Province assume responsibility for control and operation of isolation hospitals, granting isolation free. This, he thought, would be no undue burden. He also urged that the Government inaugurate through the insurance and fire branch of the treasury a method for the gradual assumption of mutual fire insurance of Government and public buildings.

Concluding, Mr. White warned the Government that an effort was being made in the East to secure for the benefit of private interests the hydro-electric project as Spray Lakes, and urged the preservation of the rights of the people of the Province.

HOADLEY CONDEMNS SNEERING ATTITUDE

George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health, slated the leader of the Liberals for adopting a sneering attitude when dealing with the inauguration of the school clinics. The health of the rising generation was such a vital thing, and there were so many needy cases where dental and other attention could not be secured apart from the clinic, he said.

"I have no apology to offer for its inauguration, nor for advertising it. Everything I have done has been for the health of the rising generation, and I will do it as long as God gives me breath," he exclaimed heatedly, the benches behind him thundering encouragement. Mr. Hoadley dealt extensively with the work of his Departments. He was still speaking at adjournment, and will resume tomorrow.

Illusion Destroyed When Member Cast His Vision Aside

Mrs. Parly Draws Dramatic Picture of Adventure of Political Faust Who Sought to Ride "Rising Tide" of Liberalism—Replies to Attack on Women's Committee

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 15.—Political battle axes were wielded with dire effect in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon, the Leader of the Liberal party getting quite a few unexpected dents in his helmet in the course of the encounter.

Those fortunate enough to be in attendance will long remember the classic debate, the keen wit and forceful argument of the participants. A clash between George Hoadley and Joseph T. Shaw set the teeth on edge, followed later by numerous sallies at the Liberal chief's expense from the Labor member from Edmonton, C. L. Gibbs. But the grand climax came when Hon. Mrs. Parly, Minister Without Portfolio, in a speech which ran the gamut of all the emotions, took the Liberal champion into camp and administered rebuke enough in the opinion of frequenters of the corridors to last the member from Calgary for the remainder of the session.

Two U. F. A. members made their maiden speeches, Rudolph Hennig, Victoria, and G. Mihalcheon, Whitford, who adjourned the debate in the middle of his address at six o'clock.

HOADLEY DEALS WITH CLINIC POLICY

George Hoadley, Minister of Health and Agriculture, resumed his speech of the previous afternoon. Dealing with clinics, he had quoted Mr. Shaw's reference to clinics as "extravagant, wasteful and demoralizing," when the latter gentleman sprang to his feet to

protest that he had used no such language. Cross-questioned by Mr. Hoadley as to what he did say, the Liberal leader explained that he was seeking information as to whether the new venture was an independent organization or whether it was to be carried out under the aegis of existing institutions, because he felt that the setting up of a new organization apart from existing institutions would be extravagant, wasteful and demoralizing.

Mr. Hoadley expressed great relief and went on to say that these clinics would not be forced on people where they were not wanted, but would only be furnished by the Department on request. They were intended to meet the requirements of unorganized territory, where such facilities were urgently needed and hard to obtain.

CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH BY LABOR MEMBER

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton (Labor), contributed some exceedingly constructive thoughts, especially dealing with the educational system of the Province, but he prefaced his remarks by disabusing friends to the right and left of the idea that the Labor group was a middle step between the Liberal and Conservative parties. They felt themselves placed rather between the devil and the deep sea, and they were looking around for some quarter more congenial to their aims and aspirations. Looking straight toward the Treasury Benches he added—"We are looking straight ahead because the only quarter from which comes a glimmer of social and economic justice in this House is from the benches opposite."

Remarking that one of the saddest tragedies in life was the destruction of one's great illusions, Mrs. Parlbay opened a broadside on the leader of the Liberal party which for its intense brevity and point has seldom been equalled. In one's youth, she went on, this was a very frequent and heartbreaking experience. Growing older one's illusions were fewer but none the less precious, and the disintegrating process none the less bitter.

"On the opposition benches today appears the latest of my great illusions to be destroyed," she said. "As leader on those benches sits the erstwhile Sir Galahad who in the early promise of his political youth took up the search for the Holy Grail of political freedom and independence from the political party machine, and led us to hail him as a fellow traveller in the great adventure of political reform.

THROWN VISION ASIDE

"Today," she continued sadly, "he has thrown his vision aside in order to be swept along on the crest of that wave which he himself described as the great rising tide of Liberalism, which false prophets assured him was sweeping the Province and land."

Mrs. Parlbay then drew a most dramatic picture of the young political Faust standing hesitating at the brink of the ocean while a Mephistopheles in the shape of a Liberal organizer whispered in his ear, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

"My illusion of the hon. member as a modern political Sir Galahad is dead," said she. "The rising tide of which the



HON. MRS. PARLBAY

gentleman spoke with so much fervor a few short months ago has retreated, and I am afraid has left him also with his illusions sadly shattered."

Referring to the small committee appointed to enquire into the property rights of married women, with a view to improving their economic status, Mrs. Parlbay said the Liberal leader showed by his criticism that he was "afraid that the committee is wasting its time and the country's money frisking and basking in the sunshine of the Pacific Coast, under pretence of bringing back a trunkful of brand new legislation from the States to the south."

COMPOSED OF FRUGAL MINDED BUSY WOMEN

The lady Minister hastened to assure Mr. Shaw that, however committees might work with which he and his party were familiar, this committee did not pursue the glorious abandon of the Liberal party with regard to the Provincial treasury. With the exception of one gentleman, a lawyer, who was still kind enough to give his assistance, the committee was composed of frugal minded, very busy women who had little time to "frisk like flappers or bask like cats in the sunshine either at home or abroad," and were not likely to waste their time or the people's money on any journey until such time as they knew definitely what information they wished to secure, and whether there was a reasonable possibility of being able to secure it. When such a journey was found necessary, she contended that the expense entailed would be quite justifiable, as she held that the women of the Province were as worthy of governmental activities as grain and livestock, upon which no government hesitated to spend freely.

NO ILL DIGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

When the Committee was ready to make a report the Assembly would have it in due season, but they were not going to submit any ill-digested recommendations.

"I know," she continued, to the great amusement of the Government benches, "that it has always been the policy of the Liberal party in the Province to

act in haste and leave the Province at least to repent at leisure. But if the hon. gentleman has a bill already prepared which is going to satisfy the married women of the Province with regard to their economic status, then he must have more than the wisdom of Solomon, and certainly more than I have seen any evidence of."

It had taken Sweden ten long years for a large committee composed of the best brains of leading men and women led by one of their outstanding jurists to frame the famous Swedish act which placed the married woman in the favorable economic position which she now enjoyed, and to which the married women of no other country had yet attained.

THE NATURE OF LIBERAL CAMPAIGN

The Liberal leader had boasted that the party he represented had done everything that had ever been done in the Province to further the rights of women. That was not quite true, of course, as this Government had carried out a number of reforms which the lady member enumerated. "But while this wonder champion and his wonderful party were making these bold statements of the political equality they had given women, they were waging a fierce campaign against one of the two women who were given a nomination on the one and only ground that the candidate being a woman was neither a responsible citizen nor a fit representative of the people."

Mrs. Parlbay thought that the modern Sir Galahad had already caught the habit of the old Liberalism, passed on to the new Liberalism, between which to the ordinary mortal there was only the difference of tweed from tweedledee, of putting his head ostrich fashion in the sand and seeing only what he wished to see, at which remark A. A. McGillivray pounded his desk in great glee.

Just as Mr. Shaw had repudiated the thought that any good could come out of Nazareth or any other land with regard to women's property legislation, so he had repudiated the same thought with regard to education. He damned the thought of looking to other lands for the results of experiments or the results achieved. He had remarked that he was not enamoured of Soviet schools. Probably none of them were enamoured. "But let us at least face facts, and realize that Russia has done little more than grasp for her state institutions what many educational reformers in more conservative countries have tried out for many years."

The lady Minister then enumerated the reforms referred to: the abolition of examinations; abolition of ordinary desks and seats; abolition of text books and other principles carried out years ago by the Montessori schools and in the Danish Folkschools.

Mr. Shaw had shown by his remarks that his mind was "so biased by a narrow Provincialism that he is not willing to accept ideas from other sources than the boundaries within which he dwells."

IDEAS NOT BOUNDED BY NARROW PROVINCIALISM

Ideas belonged to no country, but were as free to all as the air we
(Continued on page 13)

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Year 1926 Marked a New Era in the History of Alberta Dairy Industry

Report of Board of Directors of Alberta Dairy Pool Contains Survey of Year's Operations—Spread in Prices Cut Down by 2.14 Cents per Pound as Compared with 1925 or Total Saving to All Producers of \$363,800 — Pool Membership Increases From 3,457 to 6,456

The year 1926 has marked the beginning of a new era in the dairy industry of Alberta. In the past the cream cheque, to a great extent, was the limit of the Alberta dairy producers' vision. Many farmers milked cows only when it was absolutely necessary, and due to the success of the Wheat Pool a great many of our wheat growing dairymen have been able to get along without the cows.

Although the production of dairy products has remained almost stationary during the past three years, there are evidences of tremendous changes taking place in Alberta so far as the dairy industry is concerned. Districts which had depended on growing coarse grains and dairying, are now turning to wheat growing, while wheat growing districts are turning to sweet clover and cultivated pastures, which is the only foundation for a prosperous dairy industry. In many districts dairying is becoming a real occupation and our farmers are replacing the scrub cow with real dairy producers. Not only are the farmers in Alberta finding it necessary to give serious attention to the production problems of dairying, but as in all progressive countries, they are turning their attention to the manufacturing and marketing problems of the industry.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS

Canada has never exported in any one year as much butter to Great Britain as she did during the period prior to 1904. Twenty years ago Canada exported more butter than New Zealand. Today New Zealand's exports of butter are ten times greater than those of Canada. A brief survey of the leading dairy countries of the world reveals the fact that co-operative marketing is the foundation of their success.

Denmark has often been referred to as the leading co-operative marketing country of the world. Just as co-operative marketing has made Denmark the greatest butter exporting country in the world, so co-operative marketing has led New Zealand to the position of Denmark's closest and most dangerous rival. Ninety per cent. of the creameries in New Zealand are owned, controlled and financed by the farmers themselves. The farmers of New Zealand own over 400 creameries. Monthly payments on a butterfat basis are made to the producers. The amount paid is based on a percentage of the average market price of butter. Any surplus at the end of the year is distributed on a butterfat basis to the members.

The percentage of co-operative creameries in Australia, which in 1925 exported over one hundred million pounds of butter to Great Britain, varies from 55

DIRECTORS OF DAIRY POOL

Directors of the Alberta Dairy Pool for 1927 were elected at the Annual Meeting of the Pool, as follows:

District 1, Alex. Moore, Cochrane; District 2, N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; District 3, H. E. Shenfield, Innisfail; District 4, E. R. Rasmuson, Wetaskiwin; District 5, J. R. Love, Irma; District 6, D. J. Christie, Strathcona; District 7, R. M. Walker, Waskatenau. The Executive of the Pool is as follows: N. S. Clarke, chairman; D. J. Christie, vice-chairman; J. R. Love, Secretary-treasurer.

A report upon the resolutions adopted by the Annual Meeting will be published in our next issue.

per cent. in New South Wales to 99 per cent. in Queensland and South Australia.

According to a recent report from Washington, farmers' co-operative associations, marketing dairy products in the United States, increased their business in the ten-year period between 1915 and 1925 by 500 per cent. It is estimated that around 40 per cent. of the dairy industry in the United States is organized in co-operative associations. This includes fluid milk and all other dairy products. The dairy industry has responded more quickly to co-operative marketing and benefits have come more promptly. One reason for this may be that dairymen, especially those selling fluid milk, are closer to their markets and deal more directly with the distributors. They have a closer view of the advantages to be derived from organization.

TENDENCY TOWARDS LARGE ORGANIZATIONS

In the past five years the tendency has been towards large federated and centralized organizations. About one hundred of these large organizations handle approximately one-third of all the co-operative business of the United States. There was approximately 2½ billion dollars worth of farm products sold co-operatively in the United States in 1925. If one were to count up all the farmers in Canada and multiply the total number by three, one would have a fair conception of the number of co-operative farmers in the United States.

Co-operative creameries are by no means new to Canada, and to Alberta in particular. When Alberta was created in 1906 most of Alberta's butter was made in Government creameries, which were organized for the purpose of developing co-operative marketing of dairy products. In 1910 there were 21 Government co-operative creameries in Alberta. When the farmers took over these Government creameries they were operated on the local unit basis and as

such they could not stand up against the competition of the large centralized creamery companies, with the result that today only two remain, namely Viking and Valhalla.

It is because of the successes achieved in other countries and the results of our own experiences that the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers saw fit to organize themselves into a centralized or Provincial association of dairy producers.

The results of the first year of operation of the Alberta Dairy Pool prove that the farmers of Alberta are ready to follow the example set by the farmers of other progressive countries. Realizing, soon after the commencement of 1926, that certain interests intended to set the price of cream so high that the Pool would not be able to pay a bonus, your Board of Directors decided to limit the operations of the Pool to 12 creameries. The organization work was therefore largely confined to the territory surrounding these 12 creameries.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES FROM 3,547 TO 6,456

Our membership at the beginning of 1926 was 3,547 at the end of the year our membership was 6,456, giving the Pool an increase in membership of 2,909 members. Practically all of the new membership was made up of patrons shipping to the 12 Pool creameries, which operated in 1926.

During the year numerous requests and petitions have been received for increased Pool facilities, which the Board of Directors have had under consideration for some time. Because of the demand made by its members and the refusal of members to ship away from their local creamery, the Board is completing arrangements to have practically all of the P. Burns creameries operating as Pool creameries for the present year. We are also negotiating with the Swift Canadian Company to operate their creameries at Hanna and Coronation, as Pool creameries. So far the Central Creameries, which operate over the southern half of the Province, have refused to co-operate and work with the Pool.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF POOL IN 1926

The results of the operations of the Pool for 1926 are as follows:

The Pool received from its members at the 12 Pool creameries, 2,575,565 pounds of butterfat, for which the members received \$814,962.83, or an average of 31.64c per pound. Two of the 12 creameries did not commence operating as Pool creameries until May; thus the high prices of January, February, March and April, paid at these creameries are not included in the Pool total, making the average lower than it would have been had all creameries been under contract from the first of January. Out of this 2,575,565 pounds of butterfat there was manufactured 3,118,700 pounds of butter, which sold for \$1,039,927.72, or an average of 33.34c per pound. The total cost of manufacturing was \$235,821.02,

which left a net loss on the 12 creameries for the year of \$5,057.71.

ONLY FAIR BASIS FOR JUDGING RESULTS

Most people would determine the success or failure of the Alberta Dairy Pool by the direct benefits the organization has brought to its members. If one should judge the Alberta Dairy Pool by the price the producer received for butterfat in 1926 with the price received in 1925, the Pool would be condemned as a failure. However, cream prices are merely the reflection of the world's butter markets over which the Pool has no control. Granted that the Pool has no control over the world's butter markets, then it follows that the Pool should not be judged by the fluctuations of the world's butter market as reflected in cream prices from one year to another. The only fair and logical basis upon which to judge the Alberta Dairy Pool is by comparing the price the producer received for his cream in relation to the market price of butter in 1926 under the Pool, as compared to 1925 without the Pool.

At the end of last September a conservative estimate was made as to the benefit the Pool had brought to the dairy producers of Alberta. The estimate of production for the nine months was taken at 15 million pounds, which was considerably low, as the year's production amounted to over 20½ million pounds. For the nine months it was estimated that the Pool had earned a quarter of a million dollars for the dairy producers of Alberta. This was arrived at by multiplying the average estimated monthly production by the average monthly gain the producer had received for his cream in relation to the butter market.

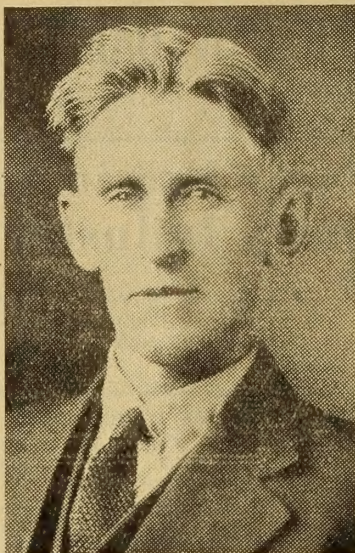
Taking into consideration the monthly production of butterfat as estimated by Alberta's Dairy Commissioner, Dr. Marker, the average price received by the producer for his butterfat at country points in 1925, basis special, was 32.68c per pound. The average price paid, basis special, for butterfat at Pool country points for 1926 was 32.37c per pound, making a spread of .31c per pound in favor of 1925. Since all companies claim to have paid as much for butterfat as the Pool paid, therefore this spread may be taken as a fair estimate for the whole of the Province.

SPREAD CUT DOWN BY \$363,800

The Dairy Commissioner's report for 1926 shows that the average selling price of Alberta's butter in 1926 is estimated at 2.45c less per pound than in 1925. The cream producer, by only taking a spread of .31c per pound received a benefit in relation to the butter market of 2.14c per pound. In other words, if the same spread between cream and butter prices had existed in 1926 as existed in 1925, the cream producers of Alberta would have received \$363,800 less for their cream than they were actually paid in 1926.

Therefore the Pool through its presence and the fight made to put it out of existence, earned indirectly for the producer, both in the Pool and out of the Pool, a bonus of over two cents per lb. butterfat, or a total of over \$360,000. In addition to this, the Pool ended the year, not in the grave, but with nearly double the membership that it had at the beginning of the year.

The report of the Saskatchewan Dairy



N. S. CLARKE
Chairman Co-operative Dairy Producers' Association

Commissioner gives the price of butter in 1926 as 3c less than 1925, which would indicate that Dr. Marker's spread of 2.45c is a fair and somewhat conservative figure to use.

CAUSES OF POOR BUTTER MARKET

The causes of the poor butter market in 1926 are due to several factors:

In the autumn and fall of 1925, due to a seamen's strike, which affected shipments of butter from Australia and New Zealand, and other economic conditions, an unusually good market for Canadian butter developed in Great Britain. Heavy exports of Canadian butter in the fall reduced Canada's winter supply and maintained unusually good cream prices throughout the winter months.

The heavy exports of Australian and New Zealand butter in the early spring months of 1925, combined with the low purchasing power of the British consumer, due to the prolonged industrial strike, caused a collapse of the British butter market. In some of the cities of

the continent butter sold for 10c less in 1926 than in 1925. Many of the butter exporting countries found it to their advantage to pay a duty of 12c per pound and ship their butter to the United States, rather than hold it for higher prices in Europe. Only by November had consumption of butter begun to improve under the stimulus of lower prices and the general renewal of activity in British industries, most affected by the prolonged labor strike.

SUDDEN EFFECT ON MARKET IN DECEMBER

Unsettled market conditions, which made the holding of butter very precarious, and the unusual climatic conditions, which greatly affected production in Western Canada in the fall months, had a sudden effect on the Alberta butter market in December. In almost a few days the price of butter rose several cents per pound. Present indications are that Alberta's butter market will be much improved in 1927. Such is the reaction which usually follows a year of bad marketing conditions.

POOL BUTTER HAS HIGHEST GRADES

Regarding the question of grading, the Pool office has received frequent complaints regarding the grading of Pool cream.

The Pool cream received at the 12 Pool creameries, graded as follows:

Special	43.7%
No. 1	45.0
No. 2	11.2
Off	.1

100.0

The non-Pool cream graded as follows:

Special	34.4%
No. 1	44.1
No. 2	20.4
Off	1.1

100.0

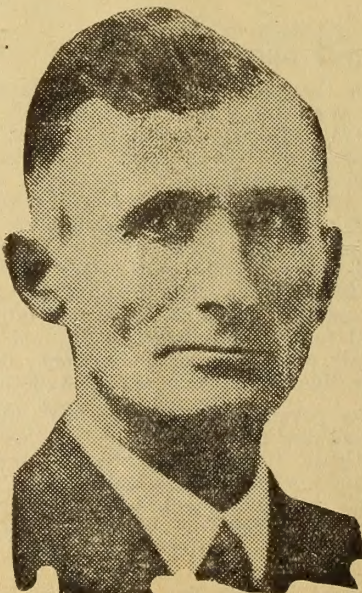
The statement made by certain members that the non-Pool producer gets a better grade than the Pool, is not true. Pool cream graded 88.7 per cent. special and No. 1, while non-Pool cream graded 78.5 per cent. special and No. 1. The purpose of making the above comparison is not only to show that the Pool member is getting a square deal in grading, but also to show that our best dairymen, the farmers who produce the best grade of cream, are the producers who are joining the Alberta Dairy Pool.

CALGARY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Regarding the whole milk question, the Alberta Dairy Pool, through its Calgary Milk Producers' section, in which it is estimated that 90% of the Calgary Milk Producers are members of the Pool, has accomplished some splendid results through its organization. Although prices have been improved, the most important work accomplished has been the action taken to investigate certain conditions and practices connected with the handling of the producer's milk. The revelations discovered and action taken have been both to the benefit of the distributor and the producer.

FIRST CREAMERY AT ECKVILLE

The first step towards acquiring ownership of creameries has been made at Eckville, where the first creamery is being built under the Alberta Co-opera-



D. J. CHRISTIE
Vice-Chairman Co-operative Dairy Producers' Association

tive Dairy Producers Creameries Limited.

The Alberta Dairy Pool in being represented on the Advisory Dairy Council of Alberta has been able to speak in the interests of the producer concerning the necessary changes to the Alberta Dairymen's Act, for the benefit of the dairy industry as a whole and for the protection of the producer in particular.

The auditor's statement for the year 1926 is given as a separate report.

LOYALTY ESSENTIAL TO POOL'S SUCCESS

In conclusion, the ultimate success of the Alberta Dairy Pool, not only depends upon the loyalty of its present membership but also upon the degree in which all the producers of the Province join their Provincial organization. Higher prices will, no doubt, be offered to Dairy Pool members, just as they are offered to Wheat and Livestock Pool members, in

order to break down the producers' organization, that they might reap much greater profits after the organization is broken.

The dairy producers, who indirectly have always had to bear the cost of having their cream manufactured into butter and sold on the world's market, must organize themselves to see that their products are manufactured and marketed on the most efficient basis possible.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Alberta Wheat Pool's Local Elevator Program

Points At Which It Is Proposed to Build or Acquire Elevators—Full Plans Not Finally Decided On

Premature publicity was given in regard to the country points at which the Alberta Wheat Pool is considering building or acquiring elevators. The information published was not made public by the Pool for the reason that full plans had not been finally decided upon.

Lists of the proposed points were given to elevator companies in order that if they so desired they might make offers to sell existing facilities. The Pool has not decided definitely to immediately build or acquire elevators at all the points mentioned.

In securing local elevator facilities the first consideration given by the Wheat Pool is the amount of Pool grain delivered. It is on this basis that the list of probable locations was made up.

PROPOSED POINTS

Following is a list of points at which it is proposed to build or acquire elevators. This list is not a final one, as mentioned previously.

Altario, Arrowwood, Bindloss, Barons, Big Valley, Bashaw, Camrose, Crossfield, Cluny, Carmangay, Cardston, Craigmyle, Clairmont, Delia, Edgerton, Endiang, Federal, Fenn, Grantham, Hardisty, Hobbema, Hackett, Iron Springs, Kirriemuir, Kelsey, Lougheed, Lavoy, Monitor, Magrath, Morrin, Nobleford, Olds, Penhold, Raymond, Red Willow, Stettler, Standard, St. Paul, Scapa, Stanmore, Veteran, Vermilion, Wainwright, Whitelaw.

Acme, Alliance, Botha, Bulwark, Byemore, Coronation, Cadogan, Carbon, Chancellor, Claresholm, Chipman, Cereal, Didsbury, Empress, Elnora, Excel, Forestburg, Gadsby, Granum, Hayter, Holden, Hanna, Islay, Keoma, Kitscoty, Ledue, Lloydminster, Milo, Manville, Mecheche, Nanton, Oyen, Parkland, Rose Lynn, Rumsey, Sedgewick, Shouldice, Swalwell, Sibbald, Trochu, Vulcan, Viking, Wayne, Youngstown.

Amisk, Beiseker, Blackie, Blackfoot, Benton, Consort, Czar, Carseland, Cham-

pion, Cayley, Chauvin, Chinook, Donald, Erskine, Equity, Enilda, Fort Saskatchewan, Gleichen, Halkirk, Hughenden, Huxley, Irricana, Irma, Kirkpatrick, Loyalist, Lamont, Lanfine, Macleod, Meeting Creek, Munson, New Norway, Provost, Queenstown, Ribstone, Ryley, Sylvan Lake, Stavely, Sedalia, Scotfield, Three Hills, Vegreville, Westsex, Westlock.

WHY ELEVATORS ARE DESIRABLE

Pool elevators at country points are desirable for the following reasons:

Revenue formerly paid to line elevator companies now accrues to the Pool elevators which are owned by Pool farmers.

Enables the Pool to preserve identity of the grain from the farmers' wagons to the Pool's own terminals, and hence to the markets of the world.

Pool elevators operated for service, not profit. If profit in operations in evidence, then it will result in still lower cost of handling.

Wheat handled through Pool elevators can and will be shipped to Pool terminals, with resultant return to Pool members of the revenue of such terminals.

Guarantees Pool members a degree of safety on grades and weights not previously in evidence, and for the following reasons:

1. Agent or operator has nothing to gain and everything to lose by giving unfair grades or weights.

2. It would be absolute folly on the part of the management to permit any other condition to exist as service, not profit, will determine the success of the Elevator Department of the Pool.

3. The agent or operator is your employee and realizes that unfair grades or weights are your personal loss. He also realizes that while an unreasonable average in weights or gain in grades at the end of the season would be distributed to the Pool members at large, they would still be the personal loss of the members who delivered the wheat to him.

4. The agent or operator of a Pool elevator would be as unpopular with the members, also the management, if he produced a large overage in weights and gain in grades as an agent for a line elevator company would be, with his management, if he produced a shortage in weights and a loss in grades. This distinction is worthy of the very serious thought of every Pool member and is one of the vital points in the operation of Pool elevators.

There is a Reason

An apparent effort is being made to arouse enmity between the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, on the question of local elevators. The desire to see decided friction between these two organizations emanates from outside sources. The general public should not take too seriously the published comments on the alleged strife between the Pool and the U. G. G.

NEW WHEAT POOL LOCALS

Hay Lakes—C. Holmberg, secretary; R. M. MacLeod, president.

Mundare—M. Winiarski, secretary; Andrew Fill, president.

Holborn—R. Larson, secretary; W. M. Washburn, president.

Devonia Lake—R. W. Thompson, secretary.

Colinton—H. B. Watson, secretary; B. Holden, president.
Coaldale—R. A. Ober, secretary.
Brant—J. H. Rhodes, secretary; H. Holden, president.
Greenleaf—W. J. Hein, secretary; S. W. Howlett, president.
Starline—J. L. Strang, secretary.

Wheat Pool Meetings

A splendid feeling is being shown at Wheat Pool meetings being held throughout the Province. In almost every instance these meetings are well-attended and Pool matters are freely discussed. There is no doubt but that the Pool members are as a whole intensely loyal to their organization. The management of the Pool is very anxious that members should ask questions at these meetings and not let the opportunity pass for the receiving of full information. At each meeting a hearty invitation is extended not only to Pool members, but to non-members and townspeople. Watch for the dates of the Pool meetings and arrange to be there.

W. J. Jackman, director for Edmonton, will address meetings at the following points on dates mentioned:

February 23rd at Viking.
February 24th at Hope Valley.
February 25th at Heath.
February 26th at Sligo.
March 2nd at Leduc.
March 3rd at Strathmore Council Hall.
March 7th at Blackfoot.
March 8th at Kitscoty.
March 9th at Islay.
March 10th at Dewberry.

Initial Payment of Pool Higher Than Grain Trade Price

R. O. German Gives Interesting Figures in Address at Penhold

R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in the course of an address delivered at Penhold, Alberta, made the statement that there was a time when the Pool's initial payment was higher than the full price paid by the Grain Trade.

Subsequent to Mr. German's departure, a local elevator agent challenged the veracity of the statement. To prove his contention Mr. German cited figures at Penhold for April 3, 1925:

Grade.	Grain Trade Price	Pool Initial Payment
No. 1 Northern	\$1.13	\$1.15½
No. 2 Northern	1.09	1.12½
No. 3 Northern	1.04	1.07½
No. 4 Northern	.93	.99½
No. 5	.77	.92½
No. 6	.66	.86½
Feed	.46	.80½

Benefits of the Pool Departments

Delegate Describes Machinery of Pool Organization at Annual Meeting of Kitscoty Pool Local

Activities of the various departments of the Wheat Pool and the nature of the benefits which these Departments provide for the membership, were de-

scribed by P. J. Enzenauer, M. L. A., at the annual meeting of the Kitscoty Wheat Pool Local. Mr. Enzenauer, as delegate to the last Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pool, reported on the proceedings and answered various questions. C. Willoughby presided.

Officers of the Local for 1927 were elected as follows: President, G. W. Gerrits, Kitscoty; vice-president, G. Castell, Earlie; secretary, H. P. Bott, Kitscoty; directors, J. Dawson, Kitscoty; M. Lang, Kitscoty; H. P. Bott,

Kitscoty. M. Lindsall, Kitscoty, was also nominated, but was not present at the meeting.

"An interesting discussion took place on the excessive spread existing between commercial grades, and on the difference in grading between Winnipeg and Edmonton on the same day," states Mr. Bott in a report of the meeting. "Two resolutions along these lines were passed, and votes of thanks to the retiring executives and delegates were adopted."

The Central Selling Agency and Its Relation to the Provincial Wheat Pool

Agency Exists Only for Benefit of Provincial Pools—Tendency for Direct Exports to Increase Has Strengthening Effect and Is Largely Responsible for Increasing Stability of Market

A lucid explanation of the relation of the Central Selling Agency to the Provincial Wheat Pools was given by E. B. Ramsay, secretary, in a radio address given at Winnipeg.

In part, Mr. Ramsay said:

Function of Agency

"The chief function of the Central Selling Agency is of course the marketing of the Western grain crops, which are delivered to it through the agency of the Provincial Pools. It receives this grain at the head of the lakes or the Pacific Coast, settles with the Provincial Pools on the basis of the initial payment, plus freight and charges, and the marketing and disposal of the grain is then in the hands of the Central Selling Agency.

"Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that the Central Selling Agency exists only for the benefit of the Provincial associations. It has nothing to gain itself except the approbation of the parent bodies, and through them, of their members. All the economies it is enabled to effect in finance, transportation, insurance, and other charges relating to the physical movement of the grain on its way to the market are on behalf of the parent associations, and any policies which it may wish to put into effect are only undertaken in full consultation with the Provincial bodies. For this reason it is highly important and most essential in the building up of a strong and stable Central Selling Agency that behind the Central there shall be strong and virile Provincial associations which shall take pains to inform themselves of the expansion and development of their organization.

Gradually Developing

"To say that the organization and development of the Central Selling Agency is complete and perfect would be absurd. In fact, I have no hesitation in stating that it is at this time only in the initial stages. We are slowly gathering information and experience, not only in local markets and conditions, but in world markets; information and experience which has hitherto never been applied to the benefit of the producer directly, and which cannot be utilized through any other system, for the benefit of the producer, except through a system of marketing such as the Pool.

Policy of Central Agency

"In formulating a policy of sales in

order to realize on the best possible price for our Western grain, your directors have gradually evolved a marketing machine which would carry the grain as directly as possible from the farm to the consuming centres; and this is a system which is not developed in a few minutes. It is a matter of slow and careful planning and of building up of agencies to care for and forward our export grain, and it is pleasing to note that the tendency is for our proportion of direct exports to steadily increase as each year passes. This has a very strengthening effect on the domestic market and is largely responsible for the stability which has been so evident this year.

More Information

"We are planning to give you more information in the future than has been possible in the past because we realize that without a well-informed membership, insidious propaganda from sources which are financially affected by the operations of your organization constitute a danger which might temporarily interfere with the development of this tremendous undertaking. I say 'temporarily interfere' because I know it would only be temporary, but even a temporary lapse would have consequences which would be disastrous to the West for a number of years, consequences which a good many men not now members of the Pool, would not care to face.

A Word to Pool Members

"In regard to propaganda against the Pool, I would ask all farmers, Pool and non-Pool alike, to view with suspicion any criticism which does not bear the author's name. Anonymous propaganda is of no value to anyone. If some man of standing in any section of the country has criticism to offer honestly, let us all study it, for after all we are not pooling merely for the sake of running a Pool, but we are groping for the system of marketing our farm products in the manner which will give the best returns. We hope to establish a system which will make life on the farm a success, socially, morally and financially. If the Pool system is the best let all farmers get behind it, and consolidate it, forgetting the selfish hope of those outside the Pool, that they can beat the average price returned by the Pool to its members."

FIRST SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE OPENS

(Continued from page 8)

breathed, and she, at least, was willing to seek for them in any country under the sun if they would help us in any way to solve our problems or make happier or more just the lot of our people. Mrs. Parby was not nearly so frightened as Mr. Shaw because an agricultural text book was published in the United States, nor because a Latin version of the U. S. national anthem was included in the Latin text book. She felt that if one's patriotism was so feeble a growth that it could be contaminated and undermined by the reading of national sentiment as expressed in the anthem of some other country, then Canada must indeed be in a sorry plight.

"I have seen in the schools of the Province," she said, "children of many races, speaking many tongues, worshipping at many shrines, sit side by side in harmony and good will, bringing their many traditions, their age-long culture to enrich the growth of our national life, and if the views of our people are allowed free growth, not distorted by the narrow prejudices of ignorant, unthinking people or the self-interest of party politicians willing to tear to pieces the most sacred things for their own ends, if we instil tolerance, not hatred, developing a real spiritual love of country—if we can do that we need be afraid of no such little thing as the Latin text of an American anthem tucked away

in a text book."

HENNIG DELIVERS MAIDEN SPEECH

Rudolph Hennig, Victoria (U. F. A.), in rising to contribute to the debate, dealt briefly with the views and needs of his constituents, as he could interpret them. Victoria was a purely agricultural constituency, with only three small towns within its boundaries. None of these towns had any factories or industries employing any number of laborers. The interests of the business men in these towns were identical with that of the farmers.

The population, 45 per cent. English speaking people and the other 55 per cent. of new Canadians, were an industrious and thrifty lot and were making rapid progress.

The great needs of his constituency were: more schools; more and better roads; and another railroad to serve the north-eastern portion of the constituency. This block of land, lying between the two C. N. R. lines, was some 40 by 40 miles in extent. It was thickly settled and had rich agricultural possibilities. The settlers had been waiting more or less patiently for 25 years for a railroad. Though both the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. had run surveys through this territory nothing had as yet come of them.

The C. P. R. was slowly pushing the Cutknife-Whitford line westward. This line had reached a point north of Vermilion, something like 80 miles east of Whitford.

SCHOOL PROBLEM DIFFICULT

The school problem was a difficult one, even in a fairly prosperous constituency like this. Some of the older

districts had splendid school plants. But some of the newer and more outlying ones found it harder to operate. The new graduated grant gave some relief to the weaker districts, but the making of grants could not solve all the school problems. Poor roads, long distances and adverse weather conditions made for poor attendance, and lessened the efficiency of the school.

Taxes in the small town districts were very high. Most of these town schools had a number of non-resident pupils attending the High School. These pupils, most of whom did not board in town, did not pay sufficient to cover their proportion of the cost of operating the school. Yet very often an extra room had to be added on account of these pupils.

There was vast room for improvement in our road system. Good roads were a vital necessity to success in farming. Many of our farmers were greatly handicapped because they had to haul their produce long distances over poor roads. A considerable number had to haul across the North Saskatchewan River. The approaches to the ferries had up to date not been in a satisfactory state. This meant that the loads were cut down by at least one-third. Some of these farmers were so far away from the markets that it took two days to make a round trip. He trusted that the Government would be able to do something to improve conditions.

GETTING VALUE FOR TAXATION

"The preponderance of opinion throughout Victoria is," he concluded, "not so much concerned with the reduction of taxation (though not anxious for an increase) as with getting the utmost value in results for the money spent. We realize that we are living in a new country; that we are in need of certain improvements and that we cannot get these without spending money. We wish this money spent judiciously, however."

WISH TO SEE EYE TO EYE WITH FARMERS

Mr. Gibbs deplored the lack of interest in social progress shown in the speech from the throne, but excused that on the grounds that perhaps it was necessary to read between the lines. His group wanted above all things to be able to see eye to eye with the representatives of the producers.

While the speech had stated that there was a falling off in the demand for unemployment relief, the Province had been shocked and scandalized by the fact that in the city of Calgary unemployed had to become lawbreakers in order to obtain food. This was a somewhat ingenious method, but did not reflect credit on those responsible for the administration. He blamed a tendency on the part of officials to bunch all the unemployed together without discrimination as a bunch of wasters, for the trouble, and pleaded for more sympathetic treatment and better judgment on the part of officials.

Commissions and boards were both good and bad, said Mr. Gibbs, and then proceeded to outline the case of the ratepayers of Edmonton versus the Gas Company. "A very sacred contract had been entered into between the

burgesses of the city and the Gas Company to furnish gas at a certain rate. Later it was found that those who should have protected the citizens were asleep at the switch, and the matter of rates was taken out of the hands of the citizens and placed under the control of one of these Boards, and unlike the sacred geese of Rome, the sacred geese of Edmonton had never raised a cackle." He pleaded with the attorney general to restore control to the people by whatever method suitable.

Mr. Gibbs wanted hospital service socialized; approved of the appointment of Herbert Greenfield; pleaded for the imposition of a lands tax to compel the breaking up of estates held for speculation, so that settlers could secure land within easy reach of the railway; trusted that this present Government would secure and safeguard for the people the natural resources; defended the Minister of Education from the insinuation that he was the villain of the piece, while trustees were little angels; advocated the setting up of a faculty of education at the University to enable secondary teachers to obtain a better course.

The cry that dry rot had set in in our educational system was unjustifiable, said Mr. Gibbs.

OPPOSES MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

In concluding, the Labor member urged the department not to take a merely negative attitude with regard to cadet training in schools. The Strathcona trust, he asserted, was set up with the purpose of establishing such military training, and so long as officials under the department acted on the board of administration, the Department itself could not separate itself from responsibility.

McGillivray Does not Like Way the Farmers are Organized

Objects to Group Organization Plan—Believes Conservative Party Could Best Represent All Elements in Community—MacLachlan and Pattinson Speak

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 16.—Affirming that the Conservative party in the Province stood on its own feet, free from any ties or shackles to the Dominion Conservative party, expressing opposition to the Liberal party, more opposition to the Labor party, and unalterable opposition to those farmers who advocated "selfish" class occupational grouping, Leader McGillivray spoke in the debate on the address today. Then (as though remorseful for such an Ishmaelish attitude) he pleaded with everybody to forget party or group and co-operate or collaborate for the bringing in of legislation for the good of the whole, so that at the end of the day they would be justified in rejoicing, knowing that they had done their very best.

Mr. McGillivray was very eloquent, the personification of dignity, and ultra-dramatic in the presentation of his case, and unless he made the statement personally no one would suspect the

occasion to be his initial Parliamentary effort.

LOOKING FOR A SIMON PURE FARMER

The Assembly was highly amused as Mr. McGillivray went down the line of Government benches, like Diogenes with his lantern, looking for a real, simon pure farmer among those who were reputed to be a "Farmers' Government." One after another of the Ministers were assayed, until the leader reached the desk of the lady Minister, Mrs. Irene Parlby. Having named her as a bond-fide farmer's wife he said he would pass on at once, when the Assembly burst into a roar of uncontrollable laughter. "No Sir Galahad speeches for me," he said as soon as the noise subsided. "I never ran away from trouble in my life, but I never go out hunting for it—especially in regard to the female of the species when aroused."

The debate was resumed by George Mihalcheon, Whitford (U. F. A.), and taken part in by George MacLachlan, Pembina (U. F. A.), and Chris. Pattinson, Edson. (Labor).

George Mihalcheon, who represents the Ukrainian population, is himself a school teacher and a fluent speaker, presented the views of the "new Canadian" people very acceptably; George MacLachlan is one of the old timers of the farmers' movement, strong in debate as occasion arises, but confining himself at this time to local issues; while Chris. Pattinson, although somewhat nervous as yet, gave a reasoned appeal on behalf of Labor seldom excelled at any time. Mr. Brownlee adjourned the debate.

Mr. Mihalcheon dealt in detail with the problems of the new Canadians, and asked for some action to prevent newcomers from being exploited on account of their lack of knowledge of laws and customs; commended the work of the clinics; dealt with transportation problems, immigration and the natural resources.

Mr. McGillivray congratulated the speaker; complimented the mover and seconded though refusing to subscribe to their doctrines, and then went on to detail the attitude of the Conservative party in the Provincial House. Declaring that they were not obstructionists, he asserted that they were willing to assist in passing good legislation, no matter from what quarter it originated, but at the same time they were going to strive to keep out legislation deemed by them to be inimical to the best interests of the Province.

They were perfectly free and untrammelled. There was no alliance or agreement between the Conservatives and any other party. They opposed the Liberal party in the Province because they were merely an adjunct of the Liberal party at Ottawa and responsible for the appalling financial condition under which the people were still suffering; and because the Liberals were the greatest political opportunists of all time.

THINKS TORIES COULD REPRESENT LABOR BETTER

Mr. McGillivray was opposed to Labor as a political party. Here in Alberta, where Labor could not hope to win more than a few seats political action was, he thought, an idle jest.

He inferred that they should have entrusted their aims to his party (which succeeded in electing four members as compared with Labor's six).

He was opposed to group government in any form, and made the claim that it was the Conservative voters who placed the farmers in power in 1921, simply as a reaction against Liberalism.

After a humorous analysis of the Cabinet, Mr. McGillivray stated that even if all of them were simon-pure farmers there would still be no justification for class interest: "Forget all this balderdash about occupational groups and let us co-operate in making sane laws without regard to class or creed or nationality."

THE MATTER OF REDISTRIBUTION

Mr. McGillivray's long suit was redistribution. He accused the Government of being manifestly unjust in that they gave the minorities in the cities an advantage through proportional representation, while denying it to minorities in the rural parts. He challenged them to divide the Province into larger areas and let five candidates run in each as they do in the cities, and proposed three things: a bill giving city and country same privileges; reduction of seats to forty-five; and an absolutely independent commission to formulate it, composed of one representative from the country, one from the cities, and any judge of the Supreme Court, the Legislature having the final say.

The leader quoted figures purporting to show that his party was the only one to show an increase of votes since 1921. The fact that with 41 per cent. of the votes cast the farmers had secured 71 per cent. of the seats, was evidence of gerrymandering. It took 1673 votes to elect a farmer; 6078 to elect a Liberal; 10 022 to elect a Conservative; and 2824 to elect a Labor representative. If representation was on a bona fide basis, the farmers would have 25 seats; Liberals, 16; Conservatives, 14; and Labor, 5, he said.

Mr. McGillivray paid a tribute to the former Minister of Public Works for the highways program inaugurated by him and suggested that highways should be made to run straight through, instead of being diverted, and towns and villages should bear their fair share of the cost of construction within their boundaries. He regretted that there was no forecast of tax reductions; deplored what he termed profound secrecy on the part of the Government with reference to the northern railway policy; wanted the personal covenant clearly inserted in mortgages; abolition of priorities; and then slated the Government on account of the natural resources.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

"I can quite understand the regret expressed in the speech from the throne that we have not secured the natural resources; I can understand the regrets for the blundering attempts to secure them; but I can excuse them, knowing that this Government was deceived in the matter; but I can not understand the statement of the Premier on Friday last that he had refused to accept the resources with any strings attached and that knowing that the present action

is to determine whether or not we had to have a condition attached, why he had refused to employ counsel."

The Premier had said there were others interested. Of all the people in the Province entitled to consideration who had been left out? The Province ought to get the best legal talent engaged, instructed and paid by the Province with instructions to make the subject sufficiently wide to cover every point that could ever arise under the B. N. A. of 1867; to go further, and take the matter to the final tribunal, the Privy Council, and by getting judgment prevent in future any private individual taking it there and securing a different result.

The Conservative leader took issue with the Liberal leader in regard to the appointment of Herbert Greenfield.

LOSSES BY EMIGRATION

He went on to say that exits from the country in 1922 were 11,825; in 1923, 8,978; in 1924, 10,430; in 1925, 10,952. Was that good enough? Mr. Shaw himself had stated in the House of Commons that three months' exit through King's Gate alone was 5000 souls and a ten year period showed an exit of one and a half millions, and Mr. McGillivray contended that the Liberal Government had failed miserably not only in volume and in selection, but in looking after immigrants once here.

Very interesting figures were given to show the ingress and egress of immigrants. Latest returns compiled by the chief statistician showed that there were 1,767,407 people unaccounted for. In 1922 90,000 came in and 47,000 went out; in 1923, 73,000 came in and 117,000 went out; in 1924, 149,000 came in and 201,000 went out, so he could not share the view that the Liberal Government would take care of it in future.

Mr. McGillivray complimented the Government in the setting up of an agency to protect the Province against indiscriminate dumping, and to assist settlers after arrival, and on their choice of Mr. Greenfield as Commissioner.

GEORGE MACLACHLAN QUOTES HANSARD

George MacLachlan, Pembina (U. F. A.), extended a welcome to the new leaders of the two old parties. It was the custom, he said, "when they come and when they go." He noted that the tone of the debate was distinctly superior to that of the previous Legislature. He didn't think it right to neglect so-called minor matters in the endeavor to do the big things.

The member from Pembina caused merriment by reading extracts from Hansard, from the speeches on immigration by Mr. Guthrie and the Prime Minister, to show that Mr. Shaw was hand in glove with the Federal Conservatives and opposed to his own leader. In Pembina was to be found the largest block of homestead land available. People from dried out areas were moving in with equipment, but lacking finances.

The member dealt with the growth of motor traffic, busses and trucks, and showed the extent of the competition between these motors and the railways. Alberta made all-weather roads, but even cement would not stand up under the strain of fast driving of heavily laden trucks. Other countries had

regulations governing speed and weight, and he contrasted the heavy license fees in the States on this type of vehicle with the comparatively low Alberta rate. He advocated a Board to govern this traffic similar to a Railway Board.

Mr. MacLachlan advocated a change in the statutes governing improvement districts and municipalities to allow the Minister to impose a tax of "from five mills up" per quarter, instead of "from five mills down" as at present, in specified areas, so as to accomplish more road building. Farmers could do the work themselves, and so the tax would merely be a lever to compel indifferent farmers to co-operate with each other in the building of roads.

This Province ought to wipe out the twenty-five cent tax on coyotes, although it had been imposed in conformity with the wishes of the interprovincial body created to make taxation uniform.

STEEL FOR NORTHERN RAILWAYS

Mr. MacLachlan set the minds of members at rest regarding the steel on certain northern railways, stating that the rumor that this steel was in poor shape was not true. The steel was second hand, of course, but had cost only thirty-two dollars per ton, which reflected credit on the gentleman who made the purchase.

PATTINSON ON OLD PARTY PRETENSIONS

Chris. Pattinson, Edson (Labor), in a well thought out speech, answering Mr. McGillivray's invitation to leave everything to the Conservatives, said that never in the history of the Labor movement had Laborites sat with Conservatives.

"After having heard the leader of the Conservatives tell the truth about the Liberals and realizing that the Liberals would do the same about the Conservatives, both speaking the truth, the Labor party agreed with both and that is why we are organized for political action," he declared amid smiles.

REAL FATHER OF PENSIONS BILL

Mr. Shaw had given credit to the Government at Ottawa for old age pensions. True, the government needed support and to get it, granted the measure. Mr. Woodsworth was the father of the bill, and the discredit of its not being in operation was due to the Conservative Senate, whom he characterized as "fossilised dummies."

NO THOUGHT OF LOSING IDENTITY

Labor had no idea of coalescing with any group, but would retain its identity, co-operating on principles only.

Coming from Jasper, the villages on the way were merely closed camps where living conditions of the miners were deplorable. The operators ought to be compelled to furnish decent living conditions, failing which these closed towns had no right to existence.

Dealing with the marketing of coal, Mr. Pattinson went very fully into all the "nostrums" which he said had been offered. The fact was that the growth of the industry had been greater than the demand for the product. Canada consumed 38 million tons per year, 22½ of which came from the U. S.; half a million from Great Britain, and the balance the home product. Our rail-

ways consumed on western lines 82 per cent. of our bituminous coal. The C. N. R. hauled coal to Winnipeg for eight months of the year. By purchasing in Canada the money was available at home, and he thought that Alberta might secure the whole of Manitoba's coal consumption instead of merely 50 per cent. as at present.

MIDDLEMEN'S CHARGES AND COAL PRICES

Labor costs were only \$1.90 per ton loaded on the car. Dealers in Winnipeg added \$2.90 to \$3.00 for delivery. Freight was also too high, and he thought that as the railways secured 2,700,000 tons at a very low price they ought to stand for a considerable reduction in the cost of freight.

Labor, the member contended, had already suffered reduction in wages, amounting to 40 per cent. for off hand labor, and the contract miners had been

reduced to \$1.17 per day plus 15 to 20 per cent. reduction. They could contribute nothing further.

In Saskatchewan the operators pooled their product, and had their own selling agency. He thought Alberta should follow suit.

In the event of the Province securing its natural resources, Mr. Pattinson advocated the abolition of the closed camp; the issuance of miner's certificates to men in hazardous positions; and representation of the miners on advisory committees. He complimented the Government on the regulations governing rock dusting, and urged the stringent enforcement of regulation relating to mine inspection.

Mr. Pattinson concluded an eloquent appeal on behalf of Labor with a request that men receiving partial compensation due to accidents, in the event of their not being able to secure employment, be put on permanent scale.

Premier Reviews His Stewardship, Answers Critics in Effective Speech

Speeches of Leaders in Assembly Show That Labor Most Desirous of Co-operation—Brownlee Banteringly Contrasts Liberal and Tory Pre-election Speeches With Utterances in Assembly

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 17—Premier Brownlee answered his critics in the Legislature today, and built up a case for his administration during the past five years which carried conviction. The galleries were crowded, and when the Premier rose to speak he was applauded to the echo.

Mr. Brownlee made no bid for popularity by the employment of star-spangled oratorical display. With modesty he gave a complete review of his stewardship, outlining the future intentions of his Government, and predicting another balanced budget, in spite of loss of revenue from certain sources.

Yet the Premier's speech was not devoid of humor, in spite of the seriousness with which he tackled his subject. His auditors shook with mirth as he described the efforts of the leaders of the traditional parties to resurrect and resuscitate their forces.

Both leaders had delivered their speeches, declared the policies of their respective parties, and had offered criticism of his Government. It was now his duty, he said, to examine these offerings and, where necessary, to criticise his critics.

"ELECTION A PURGING AND MELLOWING INFLUENCE"

"With all modesty I say that I find the task an agreeable and easy one," he said, "for apart from the excellence of delivery of the speeches of the leaders of the two traditional parties, a careful scrutiny would show that the criticism on the whole, has been so moderate that when compared with the sweeping denunciations in their election speeches of the utter unfitness and inefficiency of the Government, leads one to the conclusion that the election has been to them a purging and mellowing influence."

Alderman R. H. Parkyn, Calgary, also took part in the debate dealing with labor from a philosophic viewpoint. He

was still on his feet when time for adjournment arrived and will resume the debate tomorrow.

Premier Brownlee, speaking as head of the people of the Province, paid a respectful tribute to Viscount Willingdon, the new Governor-General, and stated that official welcome would be rendered on his visit to the Province in April. He also complimented the new Speaker and the mover and seconder of the address.

DESIRE TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL

Then he welcomed the leaders of the three groups facing him, impressing upon them the fact that it was a signal honor to have been chosen as a leader of any group. He expressed willingness to work with them at all times, but in view of the different speeches of the three different group leaders, he thought the middle group (Labor), was more to his liking.

Mr. Brownlee stated that those on the treasury benches did not object to criticism. "We have had it for five years. Pending the final elimination of the party spirit from our assemblies we will have it—and even those representing minorities in the House will examine with a critical eye the policy offered by the Government from time to time. And it is proper that it should be so.

"As the groups offered criticism, they would also have to be prepared to take criticism," said the Premier, and he proceeded to give a rather humorous review of the different groups.

NEW LEADER BUT NOT NEW POLICIES

"The Liberal party is always with us. Today it has a new leader, but no new policies," said Mr. Brownlee. He was glad to see that Labor was back augmented in number. He repudiated Mr. McGillivray's assertion that Labor had no right to organize politically. The attitude that leaders should stand like

King Canute and bid the rising tide recede was wrong, and so far as he was concerned he would say to Labor that it had a perfect right to direct its own activities. Speaking from the experience of the past five years, Labor had been a factor for good, although at times it had differed widely and strenuously from the Government.

AN INTERESTING PRE-ELECTION PREDICTION

Coming to the Conservative group, the Premier made the dome resound with the thumping of desks and the cheers of his supporters as he pictured the leader and his activities.

In August, 1925, the Conservatives had taken their old and disused machine out of its garage, fixed it up with bolts, given it a coat of paint, decorated it with flags, got a brand new pilot, and the stage was set for the entry of candidates at the next Provincial election. That the stage was really set was shown by the statement of Leader McGillivray in the Edmonton Journal of August 6th, of that year:

"For myself, I promise that from this time forward I will be ready to speak for any candidate in the Province whatsoever. The people are ready to turn out the present administration—if you can give an alternative with any fair hope of success. If we can do that, I predict that the Conservative party will unquestionably go into power at the next general election. Let us get together; let us show that the Conservative party is a living thing; that it has thrown off its inertia and has now a will to conquer that it never had before in Alberta. The cause is just; the time is ripe; let us go out and win."

What was to be a great tidal wave did not develop; there was not even a ripple. Then the balancing of the budget nearly broke an axle of the Conservative "bus" while the members of the U. F. A. refused to be interested in Mr. McGillivray's plans for their betterment. Even the Wheat Pool, "which had been created by the Conservative party" (laughter), did not respond, and then finally along came June, 1926, and the old dilapidated wreck, with windshield broken and four flat tires (a roar of laughter, which made Mr. Brownlee hope they did not think he was alluding to the four Conservative members) its engine knocking and the gas tank leaking, limped into the garage from its great adventure.

Then, went on the Premier, Mr. McGillivray had trotted out the old bogey of occupational group government. Like Don Quixote, who had read tales of deriding do and had borrowed weapons and armor, mounted his steed, Rozinante, and with his squire had ridden out to combat enemies which existed in his own mind, but in no one else's. Mr. McGillivray had quoted figures to show a great Conservative increase in votes cast in 1926 as compared with 1921. But there had been few Conservative candidates in 1921—only one or two—and to be fair, it was necessary to go back to the elections of 1913 and 1917.

NOT MUCH HOPE IN THESE FIGURES

Votes cast for Conservative candidates in 1913 were 44,543 out of a total of 96,985; in 1917, 44,018 out of 125,898, while this year they had amounted to 40,091 out of 175,137. These figures did not offer a great deal of hope for the Conservative future.



PREMIER BROWNLEE

"The Liberal leader has stated that committees are only created to afford Ministers and members a means of escape from responsibility. True, there are several occasions justifying the appointment. But in his first speech outlining the policies of the Liberal party, he only asked for three—railways, oil and redistribution, and within the last six weeks one more, that of power," said Mr. Brownlee, "and I will never apologise for calling in the best brains of the Province in trying to solve its problems and further its interests."

Mr. Brownlee stated that he had followed that policy deliberately, but no committee or commission had any power of initiation.

MODERATE AND WELL WORDED CRITICISM

"Labor had offered a moderate and well worded criticism of the manner in which the Province had handled the problem of unemployment. The Labor Bureau, between December, 1925 and January, 1926, had filled 2376 vacancies; in the same period in 1926-27, 3524 vacancies. In Edmonton, out of 150 to 200 unemployed, only 80 or 90 made application. The Government's policy was to reach the deserving and see that no bona-fide citizen should suffer destitution.

"We will not agree to the principle of unemployment insurance as a Province," he went on, explaining that that was a question for the Dominion itself. "Nor will we make Alberta the annual bread line for the Western Provinces or the rest of Canada."

Mr. Brownlee read numerous letters from Labor bodies and city officials to prove that the Government was making every endeavor to give whatever relief was necessary. The poor harvest season had resulted in earlier need than usual.

The leaders of both parties were anxious about the inflow of capital, but he did not think they were really as anxious as they appeared to be. "I will not take second place to any one that capital is needed to develop the industries and resources of the Province, but in a new country with great resources we should have a sane and vigilant eye that the in-

terests of our people are safeguarded," he affirmed amid applause.

NO CRITICISM BY INVESTING PUBLIC

From the position he occupied he was enabled to survey a wide field, and so far as Provincial bonds were concerned, there was a ready sale at a comparatively good price. He had not heard one word from the investing public that Alberta bonds were not a safe and sound investment. Municipal finances were in good condition, owing to the labors of the Public Utilities Commission; there was abundance of American and Canadian capital to develop the industries of the Province; investors were crowding into the oil fields; and so far as coal was concerned, there had been too much development—too many mines for consumption, thus increasing the overhead.

GOVERNMENT STAND ON PRIORITIES VINDICATED

With respect to farm loans, the leaders blamed legislation for creating the stagnant condition in some areas. Take away the priorities, was their cry. Mr. Brownlee stated that since 1921 he had taken the stand that economic conditions and not legislation was responsible for the condition. The better crop prices and the increased farm prosperity in 1927 had absolutely vindicated that stand, and capital was flowing more freely.

In an eastern financial office he had seen a map of Alberta with colored pins, showing where capital was invested readily. There were other parts where there were no pins—he would not say where, and the reason why no capital was flowing there was economic entirely.

"I say, as one fully seized with responsibility of my position, it is time we stopped talking about Alberta being a bad place for capital, and realizing that it is a good place," declared the Premier. "We know the objections of the mortgage companies. Let us coolly and calmly consider them, remembering that we also have a duty to the man on the soil."

Coal needed more than a passing word as he believed the industry was in a critical position. Policies were now being discussed which, according as they were carried through, would either leave the industry to work out a slow labored development or give it a fresh impetus. Passing over the amount of our own resources in coal, he said the industry produced an income of twelve to thirty millions, but that was not enough. They had made endeavors to obtain a footing on the Ontario market, although they had been told they were chasing shadows. Experimental shipments had been made, and a forward step had also been taken when the order-in-council was authorized at Ottawa for the Railway Board to investigate the cost price of shipping coal. The date has been finally fixed for the hearing.

There was only one obstacle in sight—a possible subsidizing by the Dominion of the coke industry, using coal from the United States. The Cabinet would welcome suggestions from all sides of the Assembly with regard to a coal policy.

Mr. Brownlee cleared up the matter of the publicity committee by stating that it was a purely voluntary committee. The Government had merely lent Mr. Stutchbury's services to that committee. He would take Labor's suggestions with re-

gard to mine inspection into serious consideration, although the remedy was as much administrative as legislative, and he expressed great sympathy with the sufferers in the recent mine disaster.

PROGRESS OF THE LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN

Coming to the Lethbridge Northern, Mr. Brownlee went over the ground of the Government activities. The bonds of that project had been guaranteed by the late Government up to \$5,000,000, and the liability per acre was \$50. There was no colonization scheme, and false hopes had been raised which had not materialized. In 1925 this Government had passed an act providing a home plan

appointing a manager, reduction of liability and granting an extension of time to holders. The second annual report of the manager showed that the troubles of the Lethbridge Northern were largely solved. The Premier quoted as follows:

"The records show that at the end of December, 1926, 671 families had taken up residence, or were in the act of building a house on the project, as against 257 located there prior to 1924, an increase of 250 per cent.

"The total values of all produce, including grain, fodder crops, dairy and poultry, is \$1,528,000, as compared with \$568,183 in 1924.

"The crop census showed 4670 acres of grain practically destroyed and fields reduced through adverse weather condi-

tions. During the year, 57,031 acres were irrigated, as compared with 21,912 in 1924."

SIZE OF FARM UNIT REDUCED

It was interesting to note the change in size of the individual farm. At the end of 1926, 671 farms had 117,365 acres, or 167 to each farm. In 1924, farmers had large holdings, from 480 to 2560 acres.

[In the remainder of his speech, Premier Brownlee dealt in a very comprehensive way with the matter of the Natural Resources. An extensive report of this statement will be published in our next issue.—Editor.]

Abolition of Canadian Senate Demanded by U. F. A. Annual Convention

Delegates Call for Restoration of Right of Trial by Jury Which Is Now Denied Under North-West Territories Act—Urge Adoption of Course of Study in Co-operation in Public Schools

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the U. F. A. Annual Convention on January 21st:

"Whereas, the Canadian Senate is composed of men appointed by the Government in power for partisan reasons, and,

"Whereas such Senators are appointed for life, and,

"Whereas, they have no direct responsibility to the people who are taxed for the upkeep of that Chamber, and,

"Whereas, through lack of responsibility they see fit time and again to block legislation passed by the Commons,

"Therefore be it resolved, that it would be in the best interest of Canada if the Senate were abolished."

The Convention asked that the burden of caring for indigent persons be borne by the Province as a whole. Few delegates voted on this resolution.

AUTOMOBILE TOURISTS

It was urged that customs regulations be changed to extend the permit of bona fide automobile tourists from the present period of thirty days to ninety days, and that the usual equipment, such as cameras, fishing tackle, etc., carried by tourists, be given free entry, without the filing of bonds. The resolution further expressed the opinion that tourists should be permitted by customs regulations to enter and leave separate ports of entry, to permit them to visit all Provinces.

The U. F. A. Executive was asked to interview the Provincial Government, "with the view of investigating the position of the truck and taxi business towards the travelling public, namely the bonding of the drivers, the compulsory fumigation, the Dominion ticket sales tax, the carrying of the brand certificate book."

By a close vote the Convention adopted a resolution asking "that some means be found to prevent oil companies from capping wells which show signs of immediate production."

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR LIVESTOCK ATTENDANTS

The Convention asked that the railway companies make provision for free transportation (a) to attendants to accompany co-operative livestock shipments when the person concerned is

The general report of the U. F. A. Annual Convention is concluded in this issue. A number of special features of the Convention including reports of addresses and the report of the Committee on Banking and Credit and the resolutions on this subject will be dealt with later.

owner or licensed certified agent of the owners; (b) to owners who travel personally with their shipments; (c) to two attendants when travelling with a car of milk cows or a car load of purebred exhibition stock; (d) that in car lot shipments of horses free transportation be allowed and thirty days be allowed to return instead of ten, as now proposed by the railways; (e) that return transportation be furnished in all the foregoing cases.

The resolution pointed out that the railways were applying to the Railway Commission to abolish free transportation of attendants, on the ground that the practice had been abused. While this was true, stated the resolution, abolition of the privilege on all livestock shipments was not justified.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY

The Convention urged the repeal of a clause in the North West Territories Act which denies men and women the right of trial by jury. Robert Gardiner, M. P., stated that in other Prairie Provinces the objectionable clause had been repealed, and it was merely desired to place Alberta on the same level as the others.

It was requested that income tax forms be sent out on the first of the year, instead of as at present, in March, when most farmers are busy.

The Provincial Government was asked to amend the Municipal Act, to provide that the penalty be imposed on January 1st instead of December 15th, thus giving farmers more time to realize on their crops in backward years. The vote on this resolution was close.

COST OF ASSISTING INDIGENT PERSONS

A resolution asking that the cost of assistance to indigent persons be borne by the Province as a whole was adopted.

The opinion was expressed that the placing of the whole cost on the municipalities as at present is very unfair.

A resolution asking that all elevators be compelled to equip themselves with automatic self-registering scales was lost. Mr. Reed thought if such scales were adopted, it would still be possible for any dishonest person to continue to cheat. Another delegate questioned whether such scales were on the market.

ORIENTALS AND OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

By a decisive vote the Convention rejected a resolution in the following terms:

"Resolved, that in view of the very serious situation created in British Columbia and, to a certain extent, elsewhere in Canada, owing to the competition of Asiatics, no more Orientals of whatever nationality shall be allowed to settle in Canada, and that no Oriental shall hold title, directly or indirectly, to any land, nor shall any land be leased to him directly or indirectly, for any longer period than one year, and,

"Further, that he shall not hold shares in any company or corporation which is a holder of any Canadian land, reasonable compensation being paid to present Oriental holders of land, they being allowed a term of years in which to liquidate their present holdings."

Henry Young, in moving the resolution, said that in British Columbia the Oriental problem was a serious one, and it was desirable to take measures to safeguard the white population.

Mr. Holder declared that it seemed hardly consistent to send President Wood to China, and then take immediate steps to shut the Chinese out of this country.

Carl Axelson: "Have you already forgotten, that, as Mr. Woodsworth said the other evening, the whole world is now a neighborhood? We are looking for markets in China and Japan. Would this be the best way to get them?"

"The motto of our organization is 'Equal Rights for All', said Mr. Rafferty of Mayerthorpe, who added that the resolution had been discussed in his Local, and the membership had decided that before even considering any proposal of this sort, the white race should first give up all the special privileges they had wrung from the Chinese people in China, where they enjoyed rights in

many cases superior to those of the Chinese people themselves.

COURSE OF STUDY IN CO-OPERATION

On motion of Henry Young a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Provincial Government "to appoint a committee representative of the various groups involved, to draw up a course of study on the principles of co-operation for use in our public schools."

INCREASED REPRESENTATION FOR WEST ON RAILWAY BOARD

It was recommended that the membership of the Board of Railway Commissioners be increased by one member, to be appointed from the West.

The Railway Board was asked to hasten the hearing of the Alberta Coal Rates case.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS

The Department of Education was asked to "take such action as will prevent undue hardship to rural ratepayers and safeguard the interest of rural children in the matter of the location of schools." Owing to the voting strength of towns and villages being greater in many cases than the rural territory, it was stated, there was a tendency for schools to be located in the urban centres to the detriment of the rural children.

UNNATURALIZED PERSONS ON GOVERNMENT WORK

By unanimous vote the Convention rejected a resolution asking "that no alien be employed in or on work by the Dominion, Provincial or Municipal Governments should a capable citizen be available; more especially on such work as policemen and road foremen on roads, the work of which is paid for out of Dominion and Provincial grants, or funds raised by municipal or school taxes." The resolution also asked that unnaturalized persons be debarred from voting in elections for municipal councils and school boards.

"Who does your dirtiest work?" asked one of the delegates. "I have been in the Crow's Nest Pass, and I always noticed that the aliens were put in the worst places."

Henry Young pointed out that there is a distinct difference between the qualifications for Dominion and Provincial elections and for municipal. Owners of property should be allowed to vote for councils and school boards, otherwise they would have to live here for five years, paying local taxes, without representation.

SPRAY LAKES POWER

After first being rejected by the Convention, a resolution dealing with Spray Lakes power was reconsidered on motion of J. K. Sutherland and carried by a large majority. The resolution set forth that the agitation of the city of Calgary for immediate development was based on the allegation that power was needed to meet emergency requirements. It was stated in the resolution that the development of Spray Lakes power would take at least three years, and that therefore any emergency would probably have to be met before the scheme was completed, and that this could probably be done by means of a coal producing plant.

The resolution further stated that there are vast deposits of readily available coal in the Province, and of natural gas, and asked that the Spray Lakes

FARM HELP FROM OVERSEAS

Organization Committee Calls Attention of Members to Hudson Bay Proposal

We have been approached by the Hudson's Bay Company to see if we would co-operate with them in placing farm helpers from overseas.

The objective of this Company is to find out how many of our farmers are willing to engage farm helpers from overseas, preferably British. They point out that, while the newcomers may require a little additional patience and consideration, if lacking the desired farming experience, the lack of experience is now greatly offset by the sincerity and keenness of the prospective farmer to learn. The policy of the company is not to send any persons out unless there are positions waiting for them. They state that they are trying to stimulate the development of this country by encouraging these needed types of people to follow their inclination to take up farming in Canada.

We are bringing this to the attention of our Locals so that any of our members, if they wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, can obtain the necessary application forms from Central Office.

U. F. A. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

project be not proceeded with until a full investigation of all these possibilities and the relative cost of each, had been made. Finally, it was recommended that if it be necessary to develop the Spray Lakes project it be absolutely under the management or control of the Provincial Government and that it be not handed over to private interests.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Garland said that the people of some of the small towns in the vicinity of Calgary were being seriously misled by the propaganda of private interests which wished to get control of Spray Lakes power. He also pointed out that in Ontario the Ford plant finds it cheaper to get power from powdered coal brought in from the Maritimes than to use the Hydro-Electric. He supported the resolution.

EXPENSES OF LEGAL ACTION

A resolution was adopted asking that in the event of the Crown bringing action against any person and losing same, the Crown shall pay all expenses, legal and otherwise, incurred by both parties in connection with the action.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

By a close vote a resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to amend the Municipal Hospitals Act "so as to provide for an annual meeting at the seat of the hospital, with a view to securing full discussion of hospital affairs."

On motion from the floor, the remainder of the resolutions, about twenty in number, were turned over to the Board.

A resolution expressing thanks to the civic authorities and Board of Trade of Edmonton, for arrangements made by them for the Convention, and for enjoyable entertainment provided, and especially to the secretary of the Board, John Blue, was carried with enthusiasm. Votes of thanks were also carried to Dr. McQueen and the organist and church authorities and those who assisted in the concerts, and to the press, and also to the chairmen and staff of the Convention.

The Convention closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The cost of administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act last year amounted to \$74,790, or 6.89 per cent. of

collections, stated to be \$783,725.84, according to information tabled in the Alberta Legislature. Assessments totalled, including amounts outstanding, \$854,446.21, of which \$48,600 had to be cancelled on account of over-estimation of pay rolls or cessation of operation.

Compensation to the amount of \$298,404.40 was paid during the year. Medical aid payments amounted to \$121,137.70 while receipts amounted to \$186,969.56. This service is maintained by levy on the workers at the rate of approximately 3¼ cents per day worked. The Board state that as in many cases medical aid is provided under contract the Board is not responsible for payments in those cases. Such contracts are entered into between the medical officer and the worker, and payment is supplementary to the medical aid levy. British Columbia's workers are assessed at the rate of 1 cent per day worked.

BLOOMINGTON VALLEY LOCAL REORGANIZED

Twenty persons signed the roll as paid-up members of the Bloomington Valley Local, Edgerton, upon its reorganization recently, by A. F. Aitken, Director. T. Bazley was elected president, E. Kington vice-president and Mrs. G. Golding secretary. The Local got away to a good start at the inaugural meeting held at the home of Gerald Golding, with about 30 persons in attendance. It was decided to form a joint U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Refreshments were served by the women's section and a radio program was enjoyed. At the second monthly meeting on February 2nd, a timely paper on legal advice was read and H. B. Thomas reported on the Annual Convention. At its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was adopted. "Bloomington means business and is bound to succeed", writes our correspondent.

The second part of Mr. Jackman's report on his recent visit to the Argentine will be published in our next issue.

ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Feb. 1 Contributions as per	
Feb. 1st. issue "The U.F.A."	\$32.50
Feb. 7 Travers U.F.A. 188	5.00
Feb. 18 Enchant U.F.A. 399	5.00
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	\$42.50

OTTAWA TORIES AND LIBERALS STILL UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND MEANING OF INDEPENDENCE AND CO-OPERATION IN POLITICS

(Continued from page 1)

taking should be proceeded with at once. Now, an outlet to the Pacific Coast is a matter not only of local importance, but of great national consequence. The Minister of Railways, however, could not see it that way. Buttressing his view with quotations from an official report by railway "experts" he informed the House that he could not consent to construction forthwith, notwithstanding the fact that several members of the House had successfully challenged the correctness and adequacy of the report. Mr. Kennedy's resolution was sent to the Railway Committee, but as reference of the resolution to this body emanating from a private member does not commit the Government to proceeding forthwith with the undertaking, nothing but a stick of dynamite will budge them from their inert position on the matter.

In view of the Minister of Railways' presentation to the House of a bill to legalize a settlement entered into between certain holders of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bonds and the Canadian National Railways, whereby the Government of Canada practically assumes responsibility for an annual payment of interest on the bonds and eventual payment in full, and thus virtually asks Parliament to assume an uncalled for liability of \$35,000,000, it is hard to reconcile such action with the Hon. Minister's reticence with regard to the Peace River matter. But such are the subtleties of partyism.

ONE EXAMPLE OF EVIL OF PATRONAGE

And now, another angle of partyism. When the supplementary estimates were up, there was an item to grant \$12,000 for a post office in Kensington, P.E.I. Kensington has a population of 500 and a post office revenue of about \$3000 annually. The point here is that the places with two or three times the population and many times the revenue are receiving no such consideration. My own home town of Vegreville is more entitled, by virtue of greater population and income, to consideration than Kensington, but we have no such luck. For reasons of their own the expenditure by the Government of public money for public buildings or otherwise has no relation whatever to the population or income of a place. Patronage, an offspring of partyism, sure does come into its own in the East.

The next glimpse into the present session is an interesting but rather indirect and abortive discussion that took place on the Alberta resources question—not on the merits of this contentious matter, but on the point as to whether it should now be discussed at all or not. It was abortive in the sense that both parties touched on it without dealing with essentials of the case, somewhat after the fashion of two school boys with chips on their shoulders edging up for a fight but without ever actually coming to blows. Because the matter in its legal aspects is before the courts, Mr. Speaker Lemieux ruled that under the usage, it could not properly be discussed. In legal phraseology, when a thing is sub-judice of the courts, it cannot be discussed in Parliament. Dr. Edwards, who brought up the question, made no appeal to this ruling, but T. Church, coming right after that with an identical resolution, met with a similar ruling. He proposed an appeal to the House, but not one single Conservative was ready to second him.

VOTE ON GOVERNMENT RIGHT OF DISSOLUTION

The vote on the amendment to refer to committee the Carmichael resolution on the rights of Government to dissolution (which was defeated), gave one some inkling of where the Progressive-Liberals stand; but this cannot be taken as a clear indication of the position they occupy. Nothing short of a threatened defeat to a Government measure, however, will establish their rela-

tive position as between the Liberal party and the other independent groups in the House. Incidentally the Carmichael resolution brought about the first division of the House. The vote was 26 to 133. A curious coincidence was the voting of one neophyte Progressive against and one Conservative stand-by for the measure.

The coal question came up again this session. As I sat quietly in my seat, listening to the debate, I began to visualize. The visualization was that of Canada and the United States negotiating on the coal question. They finally decided on a reciprocity treaty whereby Nova Scotia coal was to be shipped free of duty to England; Pennsylvania to Ontario and Quebec, and Alberta coal to North and South Dakota. The loud trumpeting of an hon. member's voice woke me out of my dream and I saw no more visions. Neither did he, for that matter.

THE "LOW TARIFF MAN" IN OFFICE

Mr. Robb presented his annual budget last week. I was interested to know what change

would be made in the tariff. My interest hinges chiefly on memories of the campaign hustings. Not a single change has been made; the fiscal fabric remains intact. Well, maybe after all it is a good thing the tariff is left in peace for a while because at the next election the poor thing will be kicked out of all recognition. After the recent election, as an issue, it now has a chance to resuscitate before the next campaign and probably that is the reason for leaving it alone. Of course the Advisory Tariff Board have not had sufficient time to digest the voluminous matters placed before them, so the tariff is left out. It is indeed hard to reconcile the low tariff man at election time with the low tariff man in office, but such is the way of politics.

Incidentally, I might mention that there were 52 applications before the Board and thirteen reports have been made to the Minister of Finance; but Parliament has had no idea as to the attitude of the Board. Practically all of these applications have been for increases in the tariff.

William Irvine Challenges Premier Gardiner to Debate on the Party System vs. Economic Group

Saskatchewan Premier "Only Man in Public Life Who Has Had the Temerity or Otherwise to Appear in Defence of Party System", States U. F. A.
Member for Wetaskiwin in Issuing Challenge

In a recent address Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan made an attack upon the principle of citizenship group organization in political affairs and defended the political party system. In the letter which we print below, William Irvine, M.P., challenges Premier Gardiner to debate upon this important subject. We have not yet learned whether the challenge has been accepted. In the event of the debate taking place it will no doubt arouse widespread interest in the sister Province.

Mr. Irvine's letter follows:

Ottawa, Feb. 12th, 1927.

Honorable Jas. G. Gardiner,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
Regina.

Dear Sir:—

My attention has been drawn to certain public utterances of yours dealing with the economic group in politics, and with which you properly associated my name. Your speeches recently made at Kerrobert and Regina are both devoted largely to a defence of the party system as against group organization.

I wish to congratulate you on being, as far as I am aware, the only man in Canadian public life in recent times who has had the temerity, or otherwise, to appear in defence of the party system. This leads me to conclude that you must have discovered a virtue in that system which has escaped other students of political philosophy and history, and that you are anxious to make your discovery known to the public. Nevertheless, when you gave, in the above mentioned speeches, what purports to be a killing argument against economic group organization, you argued only against figments of your own imagination, and since you were so ready to answer arguments which I never propounded, I naturally suppose you would be delighted to meet me in public debate and argue against the real position of those adopting the economic group principle of political organization. This is the only fair course to follow. If the people in Alberta, Saskatchewan and elsewhere, who have taken political action on the basis of economic group organization are mistaken, they will, no doubt, be glad to be corrected, while if there is a defence of the continued existence of the party system, it would be in the

best interests of that system and of the people at large, to make that defence known.

You are the champion of the party system. I am an advocate of the other. You will surely agree with me that it would be more satisfactory for us to discuss this subject face to face before the public than to discuss it separately, guessing at each other's position, as you did in the speeches to which I have referred.

In order to provide for a frank and friendly discussion on the economic group principle, I hereby invite you to a public debate on the question: "Resolved, that the party system has become inefficient, corrupt and autocratic, and that it should be superseded by economic groups."

As the city of Saskatoon is central, I would suggest that the debate be held there, but will agree to meet you at any other place which you might desire. Of, if for any reason you cannot accept my challenge, I will gladly meet any other person whom you might suggest as a substitute. Also, if you should desire two debaters on each side, I will be glad to arrange that. Some date in early summer would probably be the most convenient.

The usual rules of public debate will be observed. I, as challenger, will open the discussion, taking an hour; you will follow with an hour and a half; then I will have half an hour for reply. However, the details as to the time which each shall speak could be adjusted to our mutual satisfaction on your acceptance.

I look forward to a reply at your earliest convenience. And may I add that since you dealt with myself publicly in connection with the subject upon which I have challenged you to debate, I am taking the liberty to send a copy of this letter to the press.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM IRVINE

ANNUAL CONVENTION REPORTS HELD OVER

A report of the discussion on the resolutions concerning the reorganization of the Grain Standards Board passed by the Annual Convention, and upon other resolutions dealing with moisture content of grain, etc., and also reports of addresses by Mr. Woodsworth, Miss Macphail and Mr. Spry, are unavoidably held over.

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If interested consult P. J. ENZENAUER, Corona Hotel, Edmonton.

Cantonese Plan to Make China Modern But Not Exclusive

Correspondent of London Times Sets Forth Objects and Aims of Movement Now Struggling for Mastery in China

Objects of the Chinese Nationalists (the Cantonese) were set forth as follows by the Hankow correspondent of the London Times (the leading Conservative newspaper in England) on January 20th, 1927:

"The whole ultimate object is to unify the Provinces under one Government, to raise the standard of living, to free the country from the domination of foreigners, to give national endeavor the fullest scope, and to put China on a level with the other powers. To this end education will be promoted, industry fostered, internal and foreign trade encouraged. Property will be respected, but capital will not be allowed to become dominant as in the United States. Foreigners will have equal opportunities with the Chinese in all respects, and treaties will be made with foreign powers on the basis of reciprocity.

"Apparently Canton is prepared, all existing treaties having been cancelled, to have foreigners trading, engaged in enterprise and owning property in the interior, privileges at present denied in part or whole. . . . The Cantonese, in short, plan to make China entirely modern, self-supporting, but not exclusive.

"The leaders know that they have a long way to travel, but they claim that they have made extraordinary progress in a very short time. They state that the revenue of Kwangtung has increased many times over during the past two years, and it is certainly proof either of a new official spirit or of greatly increased efficiency that money which formerly went into individual pockets now reaches the public treasury."

Borrowings of Towns and Villages Show a Decrease in 1926

Steady climbing to higher levels constructively and financially throughout the Province is indicated in the report of the Public Utilities Board, tabled in the Alberta Legislature.

Town and village borrowings decreased in 1926, while school districts show a slight increase in that respect. Railway extensions were responsible for the approval of new subdivision plans dealt with by the Board.

Conflict of Federal and Provincial interests is indicated in the chartering of stock companies, and complaint is registered against the granting of Dominion charters.

ALBERTA EMPLOYS 785 CIVIL SERVANTS

The Province employs 785 permanent and 118 temporary servants up to the end of the year, according to this report. One hundred and ten appointments were made, and 101 retirements from the permanent staff were recorded. Increases of salaries, amounting to \$14,799.80, were granted.